A LETTER

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF WARWICK,

Upon the Subject of

OPPOSITION,

In Conſequence of the

SPEECHES OF HIS LORDSHIP

In the Houſe of Peers,

On the 23d and 27th of MARCH, 1797,

In Oppoſition to the Motions of the

EARLS OF OXFORD AND SUFFOLK,

TO ADDRESS HIS MAJESTY FOR PEACE,

And for the DISMISSAL of the

RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM PITT.

Likewiſe ſome Obſervations upon the Conduct of the FRENCH DIRECTORY during the late NEGOTIATIONS for PEACE.

With a Recommendation for Britiſh Subjects to unite, as the moſt certain Means for promoting Happineſs amongſt themſelves, and bid Defiance to the dark Machinations of their Enemies.

See Pitt, in virtuous Fame, ſuperior riſe,
In Years tho' young, yet venerably wiſe!
Mankind behold him in a double View,
The Patriot firm, and upright Statesman too.

BY A LOYAL SUBJECT.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, 1798.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

TO THE

RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF WARWICK.

MY LORD,

ENTERTAINING the higheſt Veneration for your Lordſhip's exalted and dignified Situation, I take up my Pen with trembling Hand, being conſcious of my Inability to find Language ſufficiently expreſſive of my Sentiments at this Moment, to ſtand the Teſt of your Lordſhip's nice Diſ-

 cernment.

cernment. However feeble in my Attempt, and however defective I may appear in Point of Knowledge; for an Illuſtration of the great Taſk which I now undertake, I reſt my Preſumption upon that diſtinguiſhed Candour, that brilliant Underſtanding, that Humanity, that Benignity, and that great Philanthrophy, which has ſo peculiarly characterized your Lordſhip through every Stage of Life. I am open to Conviction; and I moſt humbly implore your Lordſhip's Protection.

I conſider my Effort, my Lord, to be of the firſt national Importance, at this very alarming Conjuncture; and I moſt humbly hope that it will be received by thoſe Parties to whom I allude as it is meant. My ſole Meaning is to do good. To preſcribe a Regimen for the Safety of the beſt of Kings, and to preſerve, for Time immemorial, thoſe valuable Engines of our moſt glorious and inеſtimable Conſtitution, is the very Height of my Ambition, and will ever be the Pride

and

and Glory of my Life. If any of the Parties to whom I allude ſhould condeſcend to peruſe this juvenile Undertaking, I hope they will let Reaſon be their Pilot, and Paſſion their Gale. I hope they will judge with their well known Diſcrimination; they will have recourſe to that ſterling Senſe, and that brilliant Underſtanding, with which Heaven has endowed them; and not to be too precipitate in directing the Shafts of Anger and Reſentment againſt me, before they thoroughly examine their exalted Minds. After ſuch mature and deliberate Conſideration, I entertain the moſt ſanguine Expectation that they will not condemn me, but that they will diſpel that Miſt which has been before their Eyes, and that they will ſhun that bewildered Path which they now ſtep in. If this ſhould fortunately be the Caſe, my Lord, I will offer them my warmeſt Tribute of Praiſe; and I am bold to aſſert, that they will meet with the Sanction of their Sovereign, and the univerſal Approbation of the Britiſh Nation.

Hav-

Having prefaced my Undertaking ſo far, my Lord, I ſhall now enter upon the great and difficult Taſk of convincing the Miſguided of their Errors.

I have frequently had the Honor, my Lord, of being admitted into both Houſes of Parliament to hear the Debates, which always afforded me a far greater Treat than any Theatrical Performance, as the moſt ſplendid Talents, and enlightened Abilities, of the firſt Men in the World, are amply diſplayed; ſterling Language is ſpoken with the greateſt Eloquence, and in the utmoſt Purity. The State Veſſel of the Nation is there afloat. The Contents of her ineſtimable Cargo are there made known; where the *attentive* Pilot with unrivalled Skill appears. Like an *Argus* he views the Nation's *ſacred* Truſt. He ſteers the Helm amidſt the † *ſtormy* Waves and † *craggy* Rocks, that direct their ſharpeſt Points from † *oppoſite*

* The Right Honorable William Pitt. † Oppoſition.

† *oppoſite* Shores. He rides with England's confidential Triumph o'er the Main, and bids Defiance to ranc'rous Jealouſy.

I have, my Lord, from a ſevere Indiſpoſition, been confined to my Room for ſome Time paſt, which has prevented me from participating that inexpreſſible Pleaſure of enjoying in the Britiſh Senate, "*The Feaſt of Rea-*"*ſon, and the Flow of Soul*;" though ſtill with anxious Care I have attentively peruſed the daily Prints, that mentioned the Proceedings in thoſe auguſt Aſſemblies. Amongſt the various, none has caught my Obſervation with quicker Diſcernment, or made a more lively and laſting Impreſſion on my Mind, than the Speeches of your Lordſhip in the Houſe of Peers, on Thurſday, the 23d of March, 1797, in Anſwer to the Earl of Oxford's Motion for an Addreſs to His Majeſty for Peace, (which was negatived by a Majority

† Oppoſition.

ity of 54) and on Monday, the 27th of March, in Oppoſition to the Motion of the Earl of Suffolk for the Diſmiſſal of Mr. Pitt, (which was alſo negatived by a Majority of 86). On the 23d of March, your Lordſhip "*Conſider-*
"*ed the Kingdom in ſuch a perilous Situation,*
"*that it was a Matter of Regret to ſee Oppoſi-*
"*tion daily come down, rather to obſtruct than aſ-*
"*ſiſt Government.*" *Your Lordſhip was inde-*
pendent of all Parties, and gave your Vote to
Miniſters, only becauſe you thought them able,
and that they acted in the beſt Manner that was
poſſible; it was no blame to them they had not ſuc-
ceeded better; but ſince the Country was involved,
in your Lordſhip's Opinion, it was the Duty of
every Man to unite in the Endeavour to extricate
her from her preſent Difficulties.

Theſe magnanimous Sentiments, my Lord, clearly demonſtrate to the whole World your Lordſhip's diſintereſted and independent Motives for ſupporting Miniſters; they are ſuch ſolid and ſubſtantial Reaſons, that no Argu-

ment

ment can poſſibly confute. They ought to make an indelible Impreſſion on the Mind of every Man; they ought to be written on a Monument of Fame, as the juſt Tribute of Praiſe, for the Glory, Honor, and Independence, of ſo exalted a Character; and they ought to be handed down to Poſterity.

I will not, my Lord, offend any Individual intentionally, particularly thoſe ſacred and exalted Perſonages who compriſe the different Branches of the Britiſh Legiſlature; but I moſt ſincerely wiſh, that thoſe who oppoſe the Meaſures of the Executive Government, at this very critical Conjuncture, will follow the *ſage* Advice of your Lordſhip, as I will undertake to prove, beyond all Controverſy, that ſuch Oppoſition cannot poſſibly anſwer any good Purpoſe; but, on the Contrary, will tend to procraſtinate and embarraſs the wiſe and juſt Meaſures of Adminiſtration.

I will likewiſe undertake to prove, in the cleareſt Point of View, that the Annals of Hiſtory cannot furniſh any Precedent, that a Miniſter ever had to encounter with, and ſurmounted, greater Difficulties than the Right Honorable *William Pitt*, His Majeſty's Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Illuſtrious Father never met with a greater Struggle to ſupport the Prerogative of the Britiſh Crown, and the matchleſs Principles of our glorious Conſtitution. If it was poſſible, my Lord, for that Illuſtrious Perſonage to riſe from his Grave, he would behold his Son as the Mirror of Nature; he would perceive that thoſe ineſtimable Principles that were inculcated in him, in the early Part of his Youth, were properly nurtured, and that they have branched forth with the utmoſt Luxuriance. If every Man will unite with him, according to your Lordſhip's Advice, it will be a proud Day for England, as he will be the Saviour of his Country, and ſhe will ſoon appear in the Zenith of her Glory.

Before

Before I enter into that elaborate and juſtifiable Defence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, my Lord, (according to my moſt earneſt Deſire) I muſt firſt enter into the Spirit of Oppoſition, (though contrary to my gegeneral Syſtem) and prove their dangerous Tendency. By Oppoſition ſo frequently calling upon Miniſters for various Explanations, and by their making ſuch various Motions in both Houſes of Parliament, that are totally foreign to the Service of their King and Country, they muſt be productive of much Miſchief; as by thoſe Elucidations, they muſt, of Courſe, furniſh our Enemies with that Source of Information, and counteract Miniſters in the various Plans that they have adopted, and may in future adopt, in Order to defeat them. Whereas, when we are at War with any Power, it is impoſſible that Miniſters can be too Secret in their Councils, and too Secret in their Plans of Operation, to prevent Spies (which no Doubt there are too many in

this and our Sister Kingdom) from holding any traiterous Correspondence with our Enemies.

I beg Leave, my Lord, to ask Opposition what it is they want? And what it is they require? Perhaps they will reply, better Men in Administration; better Measures to be pursued; an Abolition of Taxes; a total Reform of Parliament, and of the public Expenditure; a total Abolition of all Places of Profit, Sinecures, and Pensions. Now, my Lord, I am at a Loss to know where better Men than the present Administration, and their independent Supporters, can possibly be found upon the Face of the Earth. If so inconsistent an Experiment was to be tried, for Opposition to be in Power, (at this very critical Moment) will they take upon themselves the very laborious and arduous Duty of Steering the Helm of Government without any Emolument? Will their Friends accept of Places, and devote their whole Time to the Service of their

their King and Country, without Fee or Reward? Will they let the brave, the faithful, and meritorious Officers and Servants of their Sovereign go unrewarded? Can they gain the neceſſary Information (ſo eſſentially requiſite for a Miniſter to be in Poſſeſſion of) from all Parts of the Globe, without Expence, or what is generally called Secret Service Money? Can they ſupport the Eſtabliſhment of our Navy and Army, which is the Bulwark of the Nation, without Expence? Or can they ſupport that *Regal Dignity*, that moſt ſacred, and ſo juſtly appointed, Situation of our *Illuſtrious Monarch*, without Expence?

I am bold to aſſert, my Lord, that neither Oppoſition, or their Friends, will accept of thoſe Places, that they ſo ardently wiſh to occupy, and poſſeſs that Power, which they are with ſo much Induſtry graſping at, without enjoying the ſame Salaries, the ſame Profits, and (perhaps far greater) Advantages, than the preſent able, wiſe, and juſt Adminiſtration, who

ſo

ſo deſervedly merit the moſt implicit Confidence of their King and Country, added to the warm Eulogium and Approbation of a very conſiderable Majority (99 out of 100) of the Nation at large.

Will not, my Lord, any reaſonable Man ſay, that our Enemies do not exult in open Triumph at the Feuds and frequent Diſſentions that daily ariſe by Oppoſition, and their Emiſſaries? Will they not likewiſe exult to learn from Oppoſition, (though without Truth) that our Finances are exhauſted, and that we are not able to act upon the Defenſive, and proſecute the War with Vigour and Effect?

Will they not likewiſe exult to read in the *London* Papers, that ſome of the Livery of *London*, (however few in Number) being inſtigated by the ſecret Engines of Oppoſition, and their Emiſſaries, reſolved upon petitioning His Majeſty to diſmiſs his faithful Miniſters from

from His Councils, and that ſuch impolitic Reſolutions have been followed by others? And would they not exult at hearing of a Revolution taking Place in this bleſſed, happy, and matchleſs Iſle? Yes, my Lord, ſurely they would; but God forbid that any of theſe Circumſtances ſhould ever take Place: God forbid that ever our moſt amiable, moſt beloved, and beſt of Monarchs (that this World can boaſt of) ſhould ever be dethroned: And God forbid that our moſt glorious Conſtitution ſhould ever be ſubverted; but be held forth as the moſt effulgent Example to all other Powers upon Earth.

There are various Claſſes of Oppoſition, my Lord, independent of thoſe ſo repeatedly manifeſted, for miniſterial Power; ſome of which I will deſcribe, and endeavour to delineate, in the glaring Face of Truth, with the Hope that that Oppoſition, that your Lordſhip demonſtrated with ſo much dignified Propriety, on Thurſday, the 23d,

and

and Monday, the 27th of March last, before that Branch of the British Legislature, wherein your Lordship forms a Part, by manfully delivering those magnanimous Sentiments; and by that wise, judicious, and loyal Exhortation—I say, my Lord, I most sincerely hope that my delineation will exhibit to that Opposition the Deformity of their Pursuits, and prompt them to abandon all such Proceedings in future, which will no doubt terminate for the good of their Country's Cause; and most clearly evince to our Enemies, that when "*Unanimity is the Order of the Day, in the* "*British Parliament, and that it prepondcrates* "*throughout the British Nation, they will then see* "*that all their Efforts to tarnish the Lustre of* "*the British Crown, to alienate British Sub-* "*jects, and to subvert our glorious Constitution,* "*will ever prove abortive.*"

Many a Family, my Lord, is ruined by Opposition. For Example, a Testator, who possesses very extensive Property, bequeaths the

the ſame in various Legacies. He diſtributes it in ſuch Manner that he conceives to be perfectly right, by giving to thoſe in whom he places a greater Confidence, and who have ſerved him with the greateſt Fidelity, a larger Portion than to Others: To ſome who expected to be partakers of the Property he has left them nothing: Therefore the diſappointed Parties attempt to ſet aſide the Validity of the Will, by trumping up unfounded Claims, and by continually harraſſing and involving the legal Heirs with Law Suits; the Conſequence of which has frequently proved fatal to the Property.

By ſuch unwarrantable Oppoſition, it has totally prevented the Executors from doing Juſtice to their Truſt, by a fair Diſtribution of the Property, according to the Intention of the Teſtator, and making thoſe happy and comfortable who had a Right to expect it.

There is another Species of Oppoſition, my Lord, amongſt Tradeſmen. An old Adage has been too frequently verified, "*That Two of a Trade can never agree.*" Where Shopkeepers, of a ſimilar Deſcription, reſide in the ſame Street, and near each other, every Effort is exerted to beautify the Premiſes, and hold out alluring Baits to catch the Eye of their Cuſtomers. The Goods of one Shop are recommended (by their Owners) in Preference to the other. They are poſitively aſſerted to be of a better Quality, and 50 per Cent cheaper, at one Shop, than the other. All the Goods in the Shop Windows are ticketed, with the different Prices, and ſome are placed at the Side of their Doors; (in Fact in the very Street) Hand Bills are diſtributed to the various Paſſengers, cautioning them to call at the cheap Shop, and be ſure to obſerve the Number of the Houſe.

The Conſequence of ſuch Oppoſition, my Lord, the Tradeſmen become Bankrupts, and their

their Creditors receive a very ſmall Dividend. Whereas, if they had purſued a regular Line of Buſineſs, been friendly and unanimous with each other, they might have ſupported themſelves and Families with Credit and Reputation, paid their Creditors Twenty Shillings in the Pound, retired from Buſineſs with a ſufficient Competency, and enabled them to ſpend the Evening of Life with the utmoſt Tranquility.

Again, my Lord, frequent Inſtances have been known of a Mutiny on Board of Ship, when at Sea. The Man at the Helm has Orders given him by his Captain (who ought to be conſidered as the King of his Ship, and Crew, at Sea) to ſteer ſuch a Courſe, according to the Directions that the Captain had received from his Employers, previous to Sailing; when ſome of the Crew enter into a Conſpiracy to ſeize the Ship and Cargo, with a View of making for a contrary Port, and to diſpoſe of the ſame. They firſt commence their di-

abolical

abolical Purpoſe by throwing the Men upon Deck, and at the Helm, overboard; they then faſten down the Hatches, to prevent any of the remaining faithful Crew from going to the Aſſiſtance of their moſt worthy and much beloved Captain; they afterwards ruſh into the Cabin, and with guilty Hands confine, or murder, their brave, but helpleſs, Maſter. Then, my Lord, when this valuable Ship and Cargo is in the Poſſeſſion of ſuch a deſperate Set of Pirates, who are totally unſkilled in the Art of Navigation, deſtitute of every Knowledge of the Compaſs, and, of Courſe, totally unqualified for Steering the Helm, a Storm ariſes—the roaring Winds diſmantle her Sails, and totally diſmaſts her—the impetuous Waves daſh their foaming Surface upon the ungovernable Wreck, when ſhe ſinks into the Boſom of the Deep.

Theſe Alluſions, my Lord, may be fairly drawn between the Oppoſition and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has long ſince com-

commenced the great Task of Paying off the national Debt, but on Account of the preſent War, (which we have been abſolutely forced into by the French, in Order to ſupport the Honor and Dignity of the Britiſh Crown) that deſirable Object has been procraſtinated. Let us exhilerate our Spirits, my Lord; let us View the Chancellor of the Exchequer with his ſterling Merit and judicious Management; let us View the Wealth and Strength of our Nation—we will then tell Oppoſition, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is capable of being the Executor, or Truſtee, of the Property left to his Care by the Teſtator to his Family, and to make a fair Diſtribution, provided that no Inſurrection takes Place; or ſpeaking in plainer Terms, that he is capable of being entruſted with the Management of the Britiſh Government.

If Oppoſition will ceaſe to harraſs, and not confuſe the Ideas of the Miniſter, England will not be in that bankrupt State, (which they

they are pleaſed to term her); but ſhe will regain her former Effulgence, and prove the Admiration of the whole World. He will likewiſe perſevere in the Part of the ſteady Tradeſman. By his Induſtry and good Management he will increaſe the Revenue; he will diſcharge the national Debt; and he will enable Britiſh Subjects to continue in the full Enjoyment of that Liberty which has been ſo much the Boaſt of our Anceſtors; our Perſons and Property will be protected, and we ſhall end our Days with the utmoſt Happineſs.

He is likewiſe, from his univerſal Knowledge and unimpeachable Integrity, fully capable of Steering the State Veſſel of the Nation, and being entruſted with her moſt ineſtimable Riches. If no Mutineers are on Board, my Lord, he will be bleſſed with a proſperous Gale, and, like a ſkilful Pilot, he will anchor in the Harbour of Safety. But admit, for a Moment, that the State Veſſel of the Nation (according to the unfounded

Aſſertions

Assertions of Opposition) was in Reality immersed in the watery Elements, or sunk into the Gulph of Insolvency—If even she was in that unfortunate Situation, I entertain so high an Opinion of the great Ingenuity and incomparable Abilities of the Minister, that he would find the Means to raise her up, like Sol's meridian Splendor, beyond the Summit of England's richest and invaluable Surface.

I wish, my Lord, to recommend to Opposition, the Fable of the "*Old Man* and *Bun-*"*dle* of *Sticks*. "A certain venerable Old Man, whose hoary Locks were tinged with Silver Hue, and whose sage and majestic Countenance demanded the utmost Attention. He was unfortunately taken ill. He had a very large Family, whom he sent for into his sick Room; previous to which, he caused to be tied together a Bundle of Sticks. His Children appeared before him with that awful Solemnity, and with that filial Duty and Affection, which a kind, tender, and indulgent Father so justly merited.

ed. They then requeſted his Commands. When he broke Silence, with theſe Words:—

" My Children, I have lived to a great Age; I have paid the ſtricteſt paternal Attention to inculcate in your Minds, in the early Part of your Youth, the beſt Principles that I was capable of. I have granted you every Indulgence in my power. I have always taught you the Doctrine of behaving with due Obedience to the Commands of your Sovereign, and to your Superiors. I have, with the utmoſt paternal Attention, endeavoured to promote mutual Affection and perfect unanimity amongſt you. I have paid the ſtricteſt Attention to your Intereſts, and to your future Welfare. I have inculcated in you the true Principles of Religion, by your invariably obeying the Laws of your Country, which are the mildeſt, and beſt regulated, of any other in the World. I have likewiſe taught you to love, and to fear that great and juſt God above, who is the ſupreme Being, and

Ruler

Ruler of all the Earth; who knows the Hearts and Secrets of every Individual, and before whoſe great Tribunal we muſt all appear. I do not know, my Children, how ſoon I ſhall be commanded to approach that heavenly Throne of Mercy; therefore, before I leave you, I wiſh to give you this paternal Exhortation, with a Hope that you will ſtrictly obſerve it, with a retentive Memory, to the lateſt Moments of your Exiſtence. Now, my Son, (ſpeaking to the Eldeſt) take up that Bundle of Sticks, and try if you can break them." He obeyed his Father's Commands in trying to break them, but his Strength proved inſufficient. The ſecond Son was then deſired to make the ſame Trial, but his Attempt likewiſe proved ineffectual. The third Son, and ſo on to the Youngeſt, were deſired to try their Strength, but none of them could make any Impreſſion upon the Bundle.

The Father then desired them to seperate the Bundle; each of them to take a Stick, and endeavour to break it, which they very easily effected. He asked them if they knew his Reasons for the Experiment of breaking the Bundle of Sticks; when they answered in the Negative.

He then explained his Reasons; and compared the Bundle of Sticks to them; that if they would all continue united together, they would live in the utmost Harmony with each other, and enjoy every Blessing and Comfort in the World. If they would all unite in the same Interest, and join with Hands and Hearts in the same good Cause, as that which he had already stated, they might then bid Defiance to the secret Machinations of an Enemy, and brave all Danger of being subdued by the Frowns of the World. But, said the Father, when a House divideth itself, it must fall. Therefore, if you quarrel with one another, or differ in Opinion, and the World should

know

know that any Animoſity ſubſiſts amongſt you, your Happineſs will then be at an End, as an Advantage will be taken of you by other Families, who will enjoy it as a Luxury to widen the Breach, with a View of Plundering you of your Fortunes.

I intreat you, my Children, to beware of falſe Friends; you will find many Flatterers in the World, who will pay you many fulſome Compliments, but their principal Aim will be to ſpeak to deceive, and liſten to betray. I again, and again, beg and deſire of you to live in brotherly love with each other, and *beware of the firſt Quarrel.* Be firm and reſolute to the Intereſts of each other; your Riches will then increaſe and multiply; your laudable and moſt glorious Example will be followed by others, and handed down to Poſterity.

I moſt humbly conceive, my Lord, that every Grievance which Oppoſition complain

of; every Difficulty, and every Embarraſſment that they may ſuppoſe we labour under, and every Danger that we have to encounter with, may very eaſily be ſurmounted, provided that they will follow the ſalutary Advice of this good Man, whom I will call *England*; or, my Lord, coming to a clearer Point of View, I will exhibit, in the moſt glowing Colours of Human Nature, a Picture of real Life. I will take the Liberty of naming an illuſtrious, and the moſt exalted Individual, that this World can boaſt of, (now in Exiſtence) as the *good Man* and the *good Father*. If ever there was an immaculate Character, he is one of that Deſcription. He is without Blemiſh—he is ſpotleſs, chaſte, and virtuous; he is benevolent, and merciful; in fact, he is formed by Nature, and aided by the Protection of the ſupreme Being, to fill that auguſt Situation with ſuch regal Dignity, and to conſtitute the firſt Branch of the Britiſh Legiſlature.

Our

Our moſt truly beloved Sovereign, *King* GEORGE *the Third*, my Lord, is that ineſtimable Character, to whom I, with the utmoſt Humility, preſume to allude; though it is impoſſible for my feeble Abilities to find Words ſufficiently expreſſive, or to deſcribe thoſe innumerable Virtues, which Heaven has endowed him with. I am proud to acknowledge him as my Sovereign. I will ever obey his royal Commands. I will faithfully obey the Laws of his mild and lenient Government, as a moſt dutiful and loyal Subject; and I will moſt faithfully, and moſt ſtrictly, obey the Laws preſcribed by his moſt wiſe, and juſt Adminiſtration.

If I poſſeſſed the Knowledge, and the Language of a *Burke*, my Lord, I ſhould then be able to give a more relative Deſcription of that juſt Character of his Majeſty, of his Miniſters, and of our moſt glorious Conſtitution, which I at this Moment moſt ardently wiſh.

However

However far I may fall ſhort of ſuch Delineation, the Sentiments that I have delivered upon many Occaſions, and thoſe that I now commit to Paper, are genuine, free, and uncontaminated; and ſpring from the natural Dictates of a dutiful, grateful, and loyal Heart.

Firſt, my Lord, I will ſpeak of His moſt gracious Majeſty. I challenge any Individual upon Earth to ſay, that he is not the beſt of Kings, the beſt of Huſbands, the beſt of Fathers, and the beſt of Maſters; it muſt likewiſe naturally follow, that he is the Father of his People.

Can any Individual with Truth affirm, my Lord, that he is not a kind, tender, affectionate, indulgent, and *faithful Huſband*, to his *moſt amiable* and *virtuous Queen?* Is he not that which is a Duty incumbent on every Huſband, and that which increaſes the Affection, and conſtitutes the Happineſs of every Wife,

Wife, "*True and faithful to the ſolemn Tie*
"*of Matrimony, and true and faithful to the*
"*moſt ſacred, and moſt ſolemn Rites of the conju-*
"*gal Bed?*"

Can any Individual ſay, my Lord, that His Majeſty is not a moſt kind, tender, and indulgent Father? What anxious Care and paternal Affection, he has frequently evinced for his illuſtrious, and moſt accompliſhed Offſpring, who, I dare preſume to ſay, will teſtify the Truth of my Aſſertion, at any Moment.

In Juſtice to my preſent Feelings, in Juſtice to that Duty, Loyalty, and Affection, which I ſo juſtly acknowledge, and am in Duty bound to entertain for our moſt gracious Queen, I cannot, ought not, nor will not, paſs Her Majeſty in Silence; but I will endeavour to give a moſt faithful Account of her ineſtimable Qualities. She is (like his Majeſty) an immaculate Character; ſhe is an

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Ornament to her Sex; she is a most kind, tender, and affectionate Wife; she is a most kind, tender, and indulgent Mother; she is likewise a kind, humane, and most excellent Mistress. To her noble Visitors, she behaves with the utmost Affability, Politeness, and dignified Attention; intermingled with the most pleasing, and agreeable Familiarity. In Addition to those necessary Ingredients, so essentially requisite to the Lustre, and compleat finish of that most exquisite Picture, (Woman) she possesses the most amiable Manners, with the sweetest of Tempers. In a few Words, my Lord, she is formed by Nature to make Mankind happy; and ordained by Heaven, as the royal Consort of our most amiable, most beloved, and best of Monarchs. With regard to Her Majesty's inestimable Qualities as a Wife, I beg Leave to remind your Lordship, and every other Person of Candour, of His Majesty's late alarming Indisposition, particularly in the earlier Part of it, and until the Physicians deemed her Presence improper. Did

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Did ſhe not exhibit the utmoſt Attention, Morning, Noon, and Night; with what anxious Care did ſhe ſit beſide the Royal Bed, to adminiſter the Balm of Comfort to her afflicted King; with what Impatience did ſhe watch his royal Countenance, to view returning Health; how did her royal Breaſt expand, and iſſue forth the fragrant ſympathizing Love, e'en from the deep'ſt Receſſes of her very Soul; how did her Tears, that ſprang in Torrents from Nature's remoteſt Depth of Sorrow, o'erflow her royal Cheeks, and cauſe thoſe around, to feel the acuteſt Pangs, for England's virtuous Queen; who was inconſolable for the ſevere Affliction of her much beloved, and moſt virtuous Monarch. Again, my Lord, I believe that Her Majeſty was never known to interfere with His Majeſty's Government, or with his Councils, which has been attributed to the late unfortunate Queen of France, and which it has been ſaid was the Cauſe of ſo much Diſcontent amongſt the French; and which, I preſume,

was the only Cauſe of her moſt cruel, and inhuman Death. O! Engliſhmen, and Britiſh ubjects, view the Contraſt between our moſt gracious Queen, and that of the unfortunate *Queen* of *France*; and likewiſe view the horrid and moſt deteſtable Contraſt between *French*, and *Engliſh* Principles. When theſe Circumſtances are conſidered in an impartial Light, the great and material Difference will be immediately diſcovered, even by the weaker Part of Mankind, of the great Bleſſings that they enjoy in this Country, in preference to that of *France*, or any other.

The matrimonal State, my Lord, I ſpeak upon feelingly; I ſpeak upon it with propriety. I do not ſpeak by Theory, but by the practical Part; which is the moſt requiſite, and eſſential Method to be adopted, for Qualification. I was once, my Lord, bleſſed with an amiable, and virtuous Wife; but it pleaſed the Almighty to take her from me, and I hope ſhe is in a far happier Situation. I am likewiſe

wife a Father, my Lord; and it is my anxious Care to provide for the future Welfare of a Son. I mention the Circumſtance of the married State, in order to explain what a ſecret Pleaſure I enjoy, by being informed of the inexpreſſible Happineſs that their *Majeſties* participate, as well as all other happy Couples, amongſt the Number of whom, I with the greateſt Pleaſure include your Lordſhip, and the moſt amiable *Counteſs* of *Warwick*.

When a Couple are joined in the holy State of Matrimony, and a mutual Affection ſubſiſts; when the ſame Sentiments and Ideas flow from the ſame Stream, and run in the ſame Direction; when they are determined to act reciprocally, and be firmly united to the Intereſt and Happineſs of each other, then, my Lord, the marriage State, (which your Lordſhip has ſo happily experienced) is a Heaven upon Earth. The Society of an amiable Woman increaſes the Tranquility, and Happineſs of Man be-

yond Expreſſion; and it is totally impoſſible for any human Being to deſcribe. We ſhould be loſt without their Converſation; there is ſo much *Melody in their Voices*, that I pronounce it a Feaſt of the greateſt Luxury, to be admitted into their moſt agreeable Company. They illuſtrate our Ideas; enrich our underſtanding; and prove an ample Store of Inſtruction to us. In fact, Woman organizes the Mind of Man. If he is a Libertine, it is in her Power to reclaim him. If he is of a wild, roving, romantic Diſpoſition, it is in her Power to plant in his Breaſt, the Seeds of Reaſon, and cauſe them to branch forth, and bear the Fruit of Stability. I agree with an Obſervation of Mr. *Addiſon*, relative to matrimonial Felicity. "There is nothing (ſays he) of ſo great Importance to us, as the good Qualities of one to whom we join ourſelves for Life; they not only make our preſent State agreeable, but often determined our Happineſs to all Eternity." It certainly is in the Power of Woman to ſoothe and comfort

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the Mind of Man; it is in her Power to terminate his Days with Happineſs; therefore, if he leaves this World in perfect Quietude, it forebodes eternal Joy and Felicity, in that which is to come. But when once an Oppoſition takes place, and a Continuance enſues, adieu to that Peace of Mind, to that ineſtimable Bliſs, which was deſigned by our Divine Creator. Every married Couple, every Family Compact, every Society, and all good Governments, ſhould follow the Advice of the venerable Father, with the Bundle of Sticks, "*Beware of the firſt Quarrel.*" I have already, my Lord, repreſented our moſt amiable Sovereign, as the venerable Father with the Bundle of Sticks, and preſiding over his moſt illuſtrious Family, who are ſo nealy allied by the Ties of Conſanguinity. I ſhall now, my Lord, take a more extenſive View of our Monarch, as the Father of his People. If ever there was a Monarch that had the Intereſt and Welfare of his People at Heart, it is the King of *England*. Why then

ſhould

ſhould any Individual, or any Set of Men, endeavour to diſturb the Peace of Mind of ſuch an ineſtimable Man, who not only poſſeſſes that Benignity, Magnanimity, and Philanthrophy, that ſo particularly characterizes him, in his private Eſtimation, but he wiſhes to diffuſe, with genial Warmth, thoſe heavenly Endowments, like *Sol's* radiant Beams, o'er all the Earth, but to his Subjects in the firſt inſtance. Does he not in his Speeches in every Seſſion of Parliament, evidently manifeſt my Aſſertion? In the Name of God, what is it that ſuch reſtleſs Beings want? Or what do they require? Are not the wiſe laws, as firſt adopted by our Anceſtors, ſtill purſued? Do they not protect the Poor, as well as the Rich? If a Peer is guilty of a Crime, is he not open to Puniſhment, the ſame as the Peaſant? Do not the Laws of our Country protect the Perſons and Property, of every Individual? If any Individual, from the loweſt to the higheſt Order, is aggrieved, has he not a Power of exhibiting his Complaint before a

Court

Court of Juſtice, or before either of the three Branches of the Legiſlature, provided that it is couched in dutiful, loyal, and ſubmiſſive Terms, and does not tend to ſubvert any of thoſe valuable Principles of our moſt glorious Conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed at the Revolution of 1688? Is not the Door of Royal Mercy open to thoſe, who have been guilty of the worſt of Crimes?

Therefore, after having ſtated ſo ineſtimable a Conſtitution, compriſed of the beſt Materials, I am afraid, my Lord, that the lower Order of Diſcontents, under the Pretence of a Reform, wiſh to deſtroy that noble Fabric, which has coſt our Anceſtors, ſo much Blood and Treaſure in the erecting, and eſtabliſh one ſimilar to that of *France*, which they call *Equality*, by dethroning of Monarchy, depriving the Nobility of their ancient Titles, plundering them of their Fortunes, placing the moſt *exalted* upon a Par with the common *Day Labourer*, and making an equal Diſtribution

tion of their Property. God forbid, that ſuch a wicked Revolution ſhould ever take place. I do inſiſt, that a Monarchical Government, is the beſt regulated of any other, as a Republican one is ſimilar to a man with a broken, or impaired Conſtitution, continually in aid of medical Advice, and his Exiſtence of no certain Duration. Juſt ſo, my Lord, is the preſent Situation with *France*. There is no Stability in the National Convention. A Directory is formed at one Period, and changed at another. Laws are made one Day, and repealed in another. Jealouſies are continually ariſing with thoſe out of Power, in Order to graſp it themſelves, and to diſpoſſeſs thoſe that are in. In fact, Diſcord will ever be the Order of the Day in a Republican Government, and no Harmony, or permanent Regulation, can ever exiſt.

On the Contrary, my Lord, let us view our Monarchical, our Theocratical Government. We have a moſt virtuous Prince, from the

the illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, ſeated on *England's Throne*; and as I obſerved in a former Part of my Letter, the beſt that the whole Univerſe can boaſt of. I hope that ſuch inеſtimable Virtues will always be poſſeſſed, and ſuch bright and moſt glorious Examples will always be followed, by his Succeſſors; and as the noble and learned *Lord Thurlow* (the late Chancellor) ſaid in the Houſe of Peers, during the late unfortunate Indiſpoſition of his Majeſty, when the Regency Bill was pending, after enumerating the great Obligations that he was under to his Sovereign, "When I forget my King, may God forget me." And, my Lord, when I forget that Duty, and moſt implicit Obedience, that I am ſo juſtly bound to obſerve to my moſt beloved Sovereign, may that great and moſt juſt God, (before whom I hope to appear) forget me. We well know, my Lord, that *His Royal Highneſs* the *Prince* of *Wales*, is the Heir Apparent to the Britiſh Crown; and from his Royal Highneſs's Union with ſo

amiable a Princeſs, in Addition to his illuſtrious and moſt accompliſhed Royal Brother's, there can be no Doubt entertained as to the legal Succeſſors of the Crown. I will aſk the *French* Directory, whether they ever hear of any of our illuſtrious Nobility, aim at Kingly Power? I anſwer in the Negative. I hope to God that *French* Doctrines, and *French* Principles, will never be tranſplanted in the Hearts of Britiſh Subjects. I likewiſe moſt ſincerely hope, that our illuſtrious Nobility, *(who are, no doubt, the fineſt Men in the World; who by their unbounded Benevolence, and great Philanthrophy, are the Pride and Glory of all other Nations; who are diſtinguiſhed for their ſterling Senſe, accompliſhed Manners, ſplendid Talents, and uncommon Abilities)* will never be ſtripped of that noble Foliage, their Titles, their Fortunes, or the neceſſary Appendage to ſupport Nobility. If that ſhould ever be the Caſe, farewell to all good Order and Government; farewell to a civilized Nation; and farewell to thoſe ineſtimable Bleſſings, Peace,

Happineſs,

Happineſs, and Liberty, which they, and their Anceſtors, have enjoyed with ſo much Delight.

Can any Britiſh Subject, with Truth and Juſtice, ſay, that Equality (as the *French* term it) ought to be eſtabliſhed in *England*. For the Nobility to be reduced to that degraded Situation; for no Order and Decorum to be obſerved; for the Peer and the Beggar to be upon the ſame Footing; O Shame! Shame! how is it poſſible that any One can ſupport ſuch an Argument. It is well known, that the Preſence of thoſe exalted Characters will always command Peace and good Order, even amongſt a Rabble. We look up to them with that ſilent Awe, that becomes their dignified Situation. Can it be ſuppoſed, my Lord, that his Majeſty, (though he is the firſt Monarch in the World) does not poſſeſs the Feelings of any other Father? Moſt aſſuredly he does, and of a very ſuſceptible Nature; as I before obſerved, he is the Father of his Peo-

ple. He is attentive to the Duties of Sovereignty, and to his Councils. He relieves the diſtreſſed and perſecuted, and he rewards the Brave, and Meritorious. He makes diligent Enquiry into the State of the Nation, and the Happineſs of his Subjects, who he views with a parental Eye. He peruſes the different Papers, for general Information. Then, my Lord, what Uneaſineſs muſt he feel, when he diſcovers ſuch Diſcontent, ſuch difference of Opinion, and ſuch violent Diſputes, in both Houſes of Parliament, (amongſt his nominal Children) and from them re-echoed by others, in various Places; ſurely it muſt cauſe him to experience the greateſt Inquietude. I am bold to aſſert, my Lord, that he would do every Thing in his Power, conſiſtent with the Honor, Dignity, and Safety of his Crown, to make his Subjects happy. Therefore let us all, like *dutiful Children*, keep together like the *Bundle of Sticks*. Let us all be linked in the Chain of Friendſhip, and never be broken. Let us unite, and be cemented together with an everlaſting

everlaſting Compoſition. We ſhall then receive the Bleſſing of our regal and beſt of Fathers; and we ſhall then receive the Protection of our Divine Creator. On the contrary, if we ſeperate, if we diſunite, if the Bonds of Friendſhip are forfeited, if we revolt at the very Sanctuary of our beloved Monarch, and act in open Rebellion to his wiſe and judicious Exhortation, we ſhall then be loſt to the Comforts of all good Society; be debarred from the Bleſſings of Peace; and be totally involved in the Abyſs of Miſery.

Now, my Lord, I will endeavour to point out the moſt delicate and moſt difficult Situation that the preſent Miniſter had to encounter with, which, in my Opinion, far exceeded that of any of his Predeceſſors. I allude to his Majeſty's late Indiſpoſition, which cauſed the whole Nation to be agitated beyond a Parallel. During that unfortunate Malady, it was thought by great Numbers that the King would not very ſoon recover. However, it

was

was judged expedient that the firſt Branch of the Legiſlature ſhould not remain inactive; in Conſequence of which, the other two Branches (Lords and Commons) propoſed a Regency to be appointed, until ſuch Time that his Majeſty ſhould return to a State of Convaleſcence. The whole Nation, my Lord, was at this Period in the moſt convulſed State, relative to the uncertainty of his Majeſty's perfect Recovery. It is with extreme and inexpreſſible Concern I obſerve, that thoſe who were doubtful of ſuch a Bleſſing being again experienced flew from the Royal Standard, and withdrew their Support from the Miniſter, with the Proſpect before them, that the Heir Apparent would be appointed *ſole Regent*. I cannot draw a nearer Compariſon, than that a moſt noble, ancient, and ſtately Manſion had by Accident taken Fire; that ſome Part of the Inhabitants, who lived under that hoſpitable Roof, (when in a State of Perfection) precipitately retreated from the dreadful Conflagration, with the moſt ſanguine Opinion that it would be totally

deſtroyed,

deſtroyed, and never be rebuilt. They likewiſe conceived that new Artificers would be appointed, and that new Materials would be collected together, in Order to erect a more modern Structure, upon a more magnificent Scale. The principal and moſt ſkilful Architect of the Nation, entertained a different Opinion. He conſidered that the Accident that had happened might be eaſily repaired, and that this noble and ancient Building would ſoon appear in the moſt perfect State; for which Reaſon he was determined to procraſtinate the erecting of any new Building, until ſuch Time that an accurate Survey could be taken by Men of the firſt Eminence; Men of the firſt Science; Men of the cleareſt Underſtanding; and Men perfectly acquainted with this particular Kind of Repair.

To ſpeak in plain Terms, my Lord, did not ſome of His Majeſty's Servants, who filled exalted Situations in the Houſhold, deſert their *Royal Maſter* when on the Bed of Sickneſs?

neſs? Did not others, who had previouſly ſupported the Meaſures of the Miniſter, in both Houſes of Parliament, immediately withdraw themſelves from him, and join the Standard of Oppoſition? I will not mention any Names, my Lord, as, I believe, they are too recent in the perfect Recollection of every one. Was it a proper Moment for Men to deſert their Sovereign? Or was it a proper Moment for Men to deſert the Miniſter? I will aſk the Maſter of any Family, when he is indiſpoſed and confined to his Room, ſick, and helpleſs, and when he requires the Aſſiſtance of his Servants, is it not the greateſt Act of Cruelty in them, to deſert him in the Hour of Diſtreſs, and never more to approach him with the Cup of Conſolation, or render the leaſt Aſſiſtance to his diſconſolate Wife? Shame! Shame! My Lord, this Circumſtance will ever tarniſh the Luſtre of Britiſh Sympathy; and will for Time immemorial tarniſh the Luſtre of Britiſh Loyalty to the Sovereign. I will not by any Means diſpute the very great

great Abilities, and the faithful Attendance, of the Phyſicians of his Majeſty's Houſhold during that unfortunate Malady, as they, no Doubt, exerted every Effort in their Power, according to the Beſt of their Judgment: They were examined as to the State of their Royal Patient, at the Bar of the Honorable Commons Houſe of Parliament, for the Information of the whole World; and, in Order to prove in the moſt public Manner, that ample Juſtice was done to the afflicted Monarch. Can any loyal Subject condemn the Conduct of the Miniſter, for his having recourſe to the Opinion and Aſſiſtance of Dr. *Willis*, or any other medical Man? By the Miniſter having recourſe to ſuch Opinion, he entertained the greateſt Hopes of his Majeſty's ſpeedy Recovery, which fixed him in the Determined Reſolution to procraſtinate the Paſſing of the Regency Bill to the lateſt Moment poſſible, as if he was told by a certain Prediction, or that ſomething whiſpered in his Ear, by Divine Inſpiration, to perſevere in

his arduous Situation, that it would be crowned with the moſt happy Succeſs.

Thoſe royal Servants, and thoſe exalted Members of both Houſes of Parliament, who conceived that His Majeſty never would recover, were for nominating the Heir Apparent as ſole Regent; and I believe, that they were ſo ſure (in their own Opinion) of ſuch Circumſtances taking Place, that Eſtabliſhments were abſolutely formed, not only for this, but our Siſter Kingdom. A Viceroy was named; and I believe it is a notorious Fact, that State Liveries were abſolutely made. Neither the (then) Miniſter, or any of his Friends, were named under the Government of the Regent, either for *England* or *Ireland*. In Fact, a freſh Set of Men were appointed; freſh Meaſures were to be adopted; and, perhaps, a new Syſtem of Government was in Agitation to be formed, which Circumſtance would have cauſed the greateſt Confuſion in both Kingdoms. If a Regency muſt have been

been the abſolute Conſequence, it was propoſed by the Miniſter and his Friends, for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Lord Chancellor of *England*, to form the ſame; but this was objected to by the other Party, ſtating that a Queen had no Right or Authority to conſtitute a Part of the Britiſh Legiſlature, or to interfere with the Concerns of His Majeſty, or even to have any Controul or Reſtraint over his Royal Perſon. Good God! is it right, is it equitable, is it juſt, that a moſt kind, tender, and affectionate Wife, whoſe principal and entire Happineſs depends in the very Exiſtence of her beloved Huſband, who poſſeſſes a very conſiderable Property, ſhould be debarred from having any Management in his Affairs? Let me aſk any reaſonable Man, any kind and affectionate Huſband, this Queſtion, what Anſwer will he make; when on the Bed of Sickneſs, if he was capable of Speaking, he would in a moſt piteous and lamentable Tone, moſt earneſtly entreat the kind Attention, and moſt exquiſite Sympathy,

of his tender and affectionate Wife, who, in Fact, is his very Life, his Soul, and only Comfort in this World; he would ſtill urge her with theſe Heart breaking Words—Pray, my Dear, give me your faithful Attendance; take Care of my Property, during my Illneſs, and until ſuch Time that it may pleaſe the Almighty to call me before his Preſence. Theſe are ſtubborn Facts, my Lord, and which cannot be controverted.

O ye *Men*, ye *Huſbands*, retire for a few Moment's mature Deliberation; aſk your Conſciences; ſearch the inmoſt Receſſes of your Breaſts; aſk yourſelves if theſe are not plain Facts. If you ſay to the Contrary, you muſt bluſh in the Face of Truth. Therefore I do inſiſt upon it, that the Miniſter, and thoſe honorable and dignified Characters, who ſo ably ſupported the Queen, to form a Part of the Regency, not only deſerves the Thanks of her Majeſty, her moſt amible Sex, but the warmeſt Eulogium from the whole Nation.

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Such Circumſtances will be handed down to Poſterity, and be a living Teſtimony of the moſt able, manly, wiſe, and noble Reſolution of the Right Honorable *William Pitt, the moſt illuſtrious, and immortal* CHATHAM's *Son.*

I now appeal to the Feelings of your Lordſhip's well known Humanity, what Kind of Senſation muſt your Lordſhip, or any other noble Lord, experience at that awful Moment, if you had formed a Part of the Royal Houſhold, and whoſe perſonal Attendance was frequently required in the Preſence of your Sovereign. From thoſe frequent Interviews His Majeſty would naturally cultivate an Eſteem for his faithful Servants; and thoſe faithful Servants ought, with the moſt ſacred Ties of Gratitude, cheriſh a due Senſe of Duty, and unalterable Attachment of Loyalty, to their moſt amiable and beloved Sovereign.

Amongſt thoſe ineſtimable Traits which ſhines ſo conſpicuous in the Character of His Majeſty,

Majesty, is his truly majestic Deportment, mellowed into the most perfect Ease, combined with an Affability in his Manners, remarkable Familiarity in his Conversation, and the Milk of Humanity and Benevolence is in constant Circulation through his Royal Frame.

Such inestimable Qualities, my Lord, in the first Monarch in the World, ought to make an indelible Impression on the Minds of those who had the Honor of experiencing ocular Proof of the same. Your Lordship, I am sure, will agree with me in Opinion, on this important Subject, that no Individual should desert their Royal Master in the Hour of Distress. When I reflect upon the Conduct of those Deserters from the Royal Standard, at a Time when their Sovereign was incapacitated from governing and commanding them, as an Individual, my Lord, I am filled with Horror; my whole Mass of Blood is chilled; and my very Frame freezes at the Thought. Therefore, considering your Lordship,

ſhip, in every Point of View, poſſeſſing unbounded Benevolence and Humanity; an amiable and affectionate Huſband; a tender and indulgent Parent; and the beſt of Maſters; added to your Lordſhip's unalterable Attachment of Loyalty to your Sovereign; that Magnanimity, and Philanthrophy, by which you are peculiarly diſtinguiſhed, is the Reaſon of my preſuming to dedicate this Subject to your Lordſhip.

Let me aſk all the World, if the true Spirit of *Controverſy* againſt the *King* and *Miniſters* was not exerciſed at this moſt alarming Period, with the very Summit of its Strength, by the *flaming Torch* of *Oppoſition?*

It burnt with the utmoſt Fury until the Eclipſe of *England's* Sun had diſappeared, (which had been o'erſpread with Darkneſs) and reſumed its former Splendour, whoſe more *powerful* Rays dazzled and extinguiſhed

ed the *Phantom* and *viſionary Light*. Let me aſk the diſappointed Party, what Inquietude they experienced, and how their Conſciences were haunted, when they heard the moſt melodious Sounds of Recovery to *England's* Monarch, echoed with increaſed Vibrations o'er Hills and Dales, through Cities, Towns, and Boroughs; that even ſtunned, with rapturous Joy, the *loyal Subjects Ears*.

They were, in my Opinion, like *Cain*, after he had ſlain his Brother *Abel*, when he heard the Voice of God calling and enquiring after his murdered Brother; he was then (when too late) ſenſible of his greateſt Error. He hid his Face, and was fearful of ſeeing, or being ſeen. He precipitately flew from the Garden of Paradiſe, but could not find an Aſylum, as the Wrath of God ſtill redoubled in his Ears; and the piteous and mournful Cries of his innocent and lifeleſs Brother, harrowed up his guilty Mind. He then would have given Ten Thouſand Worlds

Worlds to have called the fatal Moment back; but, as the Brazen Head that once ſpoke, and ſaid, "*Time is, Time was, and* "*Time ſhall be no more.*" This, I preſume, is a proper Delineation of thoſe exalted Characters, who deſerted Royalty, and who oppoſed the Meaſures of Adminiſtration. I hope the Words of the Brazen Head will be realized, that Time will never arrive again, for his Majeſty to experience ſuch diſtreſſing Moments.

I will endeavour, my Lord, to illuſtrate the Character of *His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales*, at that critical Conjuncture. I do moſt ſincerely believe that His Royal Highneſs did not take any active, or perſonal Part, or ever give an Opinion, for the forming of a Regency. I do not recollect any of the public Prints to mention ſuch Circumſtance. When thoſe honorable and exalted Members of both Houſes of Parliament delivered their Sentiments, for appointing

His Royal Highneſs ſole Regent, they were aſked by Miniſters, if they had His Royal Highneſs's Sanction for ſuch Nomination, when they anſwered in the Negative. I am likewiſe informed, that thoſe Advocates wiſhed to conſult His Royal Highneſs upon the Buſineſs, when he declined giving an Opinion. If theſe Circumſtances are true, which I entertain a full Confidence of, they redound very much to the Honor, and add an additional Luſtre, to that illuſtrious Character. At the ſame Time I obſerve, that it will always afford greater Tranquility to the Britiſh Nation, and add more ſubſtantial Strength and Energy to the executive Government, if the *Heir Apparent* will remain *neuter*; at any Rate, if he is induced to take a decided Part, let his Intereſt be devoted, as a dutiful Son, to the Support of his *illuſtrious Father*, and to the Support of that Adminiſtration, who enjoys the moſt implicit Confidence of their Sovereign, and of the Nation.

His

His Royal Higneſs is united to a moſt amiable Princeſs, by whom he has an illuſtrious Offspring; and in all human probability will be augmented. Therefore, I am certain, that if any of his illuſtrious Offspring were, at a future Period, to revolt againſt their Royal Father, or join any Party, contrary to his Intereſt, that ſuch undutiful Conduct would, with the utmoſt Poignancy, wound the ſuſceptible and philanthropic Feelings, which Heaven has, with ſo much Abundance and Liberality, endowed him, and give a ſevere Stab to his Royal Breaſt. I moſt humbly intreat His Royal Highneſs's Pardon, for having recourſe to ſo much Freedom, in the Delivery of my Sentiments; as they are candid, genuine, and totally unbiaſſed, I rely upon His Royal Highneſs's good Senſe will dictate ſo far, as to conſider, that where an Offence is not meant to be given, that it will not be received as ſuch.

In a former Part of my Letter, my Lord, I ſtated that we were abſolutely forced into the War with the *French*.

I will now ſupport that Poſition. The Miniſter being ever watchful to the Intereſts of that moſt ſacred, and moſt important Truſt, that he now holds at this grand Criterion, and which Situation he fills with the moſt ſplendid Talents, and unrivalled Judgment, having been informed of the clandeſtine Intention of the French Republic to invade this Country, he thought it neceſſary, for the Safety of the State, for the Honor and Dignity of His Majeſty's Crown, and for the Preſervation of the Lives and Property of His Majeſty's Subjects, to prepare an Armament, in Order to defeat them in ſuch diabolical Purpoſe.

No Perſon can poſſibly deny, that if ſuch neceſſary and juſtifiable Preparations had not been made, that the French (at a Certainty) would

would have invaded this Country, and endeavoured to have carried into Execution thoſe Threats, which they ſo notoriouſly publiſhed, of planting the Tree of *French* Liberty on *Engliſh* Ground, and depriving His Majeſty of the Britiſh Crown. Moſt great and moſt Merciful God! Let me aſk any well-Wiſher to this Government, Whether the Conduct of the Miniſter was not highly meritorious? and Whether he does not deſerve the united Thanks of the whole Nation, for the Salvation of his *King* and *Country*?

Much has been ſaid of the Miſſion of M. CHAUVELIN, after the Principles of Republicaniſm had been eſtabliſhed in France, and that our Miniſters were culpable, for not treating with him, as an Ambaſſador from the French Republic: That the Anſwer that he received from Lord GRENVILLE, ("*That "he was not properly accredited; and that we "could not treat but through the Organ of its "King,*") has been, by ſome, deemed wrong and

and impolitic; but, from all the Arguments that I have heard, and from all the Information that I have collected, I do conceive that his Lordſhip was perfectly right. If his Lordſhip had immediately acquieſced to the Reception of *M. Chauvelin*, ſuch Meaſure would have been pregnant with much Miſchief; it would have authorized *M. Chauvelin* to remain in this Country; it would have enabled him to collect the Information of our Reſources; it would have enabled him to gain a Knowledge of all our Plans and Operations; it would have enabled him to ſtrengthen his Connections in this Country and eſtabliſh him as a Spy; and as his Meſſengers and Diſpatches muſt be deemed ſacred from Examination, and Inſpection, he would, beyond all Doubt, have had the faireſt Opportunity of carrying on a traiterous Correſpondence, and laugh at our Credulity.

It is a notorious Fact, that previous to his being ordered to quit this Kingdom, that he

was

was extremely induſtrious in cultivating of Connections; entertaining of large Parties at his Houſe; and exerciſing all thoſe ſly ſubtle Arts, that the French are naturally prone to, and by which they are ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for Sowing the Seeds of Diſſention in their diſtracted and unhappy Country.

Did, or did not, the French Republic declare War againſt *England*, in the firſt Inſtance? What were their Reaſons for ſo doing? According to their own Proclamation, *it ſtated*, "*That the Engliſh Miniſter had prepared a very powerful Armament, both Naval and Military. That England had with unrivalled and unexampled Humanity, offered herſelf, as an Aſylum, to the unfortunate French Emigrants, in Preference to their being butchered in their native Soil; and that we had ſuccoured our faithful Allies.*" Does it ſtand to Reaſon, that any one, but a rank Democrat, would condemn Miniſters for preparing ſuch an Armament? Should we, like daſtardly Cowards,

Cowards, give up our ineſtimable Property, and Poſſeſſions, after having received a Challenge? No. This is not the renowned Spirit of Britiſh Subjects. Or ſhould we, like ſo many innocent Lambs, ſuffer ourſelves to be driven into a Slaughter Houſe, without a ſingle Bleat? I ſay, No, No, never; but we ſhould ſpring, and rouſe ourſelves, like *Engliſh* Lions, according to the immortal Fame of our glorious Anceſtors; and we ſhould never ceaſe from Roaring, until we had gained our Country's Cauſe.

Therefore, my Lord, as we have tried the preferable Experiment of pacific Meaſures, by condeſcending to ſend an Ambaſſador to *France*, for the expreſs Purpoſe of Negociating a Peace, when *France* is the abſolute Aggreſſor, and ſuch Negociation has failed, by the very abrupt and treacherous Conduct of the *French*, (which I will hereafter explain); I ſay let us join in one Voice; let us link our Hands in one Chain; let us rivet our Hearts with

with unalterable Reſolution; and call forth for the warlike Inſtruments. Sound, ſound your Trumpets; and beat, beat your Drums. Britons, to Arms; let's conquer, kill, or die in our Country's glorious Cauſe. Let the thundering of *Engliſh Cannon* make our Enemies tremble. This is our *dernier Reſort*, my Lord, which common Reaſon, common Juſtice, and Self Defence, compels us to purſue, for the Protection of *His Majeſty*, *his Subjects*, and *his Dominions*.

Let me aſk any rational Perſon, If it can poſſibly be deemed a Crime (if there were any Symptoms of a Declaration of War) to prepare for the Defenſive, in Caſe of an Attack from an Enemy, when we have every Reaſon to expect it, and when we have received certain Information of their Intention to commence Hoſtilities againſt us? This was the exact Situation of our Miniſter, and the moſt determined Reſolution of the *French*.

Let us, my Lord, take a View of the internal Part of our own Country. Does not your Lordſhip, and others of the Nobility, as well as Families of various Deſcriptions, when upon a Journey, travel with Fire Arms, in or about your Carriages? Are not your Servants furniſhed with piſtols in their Holſters, to defend their Maſters, if an Attack ſhould be made by Highwaymen, or Footpads, who conſtantly infeſt our Roads? Or ſhould you tamely, and cowardly, ſubmit to obey their lawleſs Mandate—*Stand* and *Deliver*—your Perſons and your Property to be at their Mercy?

Did not the *Earl* of *Strathmore*, about twelve Months ſince, experience a very dangerous Situation of loſing his Life, by two Higwaymen, upon *Finchly Common*; one of whom ſtopped the Poſtillion, and preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, when the other broke the Glaſs of the Carriage, and inſtantly fired into it, without making any Demand; but very fortunately

fortunately the Ball miſſed his Lordſhip, who immediately diſcharged a Blunderbuſs, that he had previouſly held between his Knees, and kill'd the Highwayman on the Spot; by doing which, his Lordſhip was perfectly juſtifiable, and which ſhewed a reſolute and manly Courage. If his Lordſhip had not been provided with Fire Arms, he certainly would have been robbed and murdered.

There is another Circumſtance, my Lord, which I conceive merits public Notice, and reflects the higheſt Honor and Loyalty upon the noble Lord to whom I allude. About ten or twelve Months ſince, I ſaw in one of the Daily Papers, an Advertiſement ſigned by the Earl of *Cremorne*, of *Stanhope Street*, *May Fair*. His Lordſhip, I preſume, judging from the critical Situation of Affairs, that it was a Duty incumbent on every loyal Subject, to manifeſt his Intention of ſerving his King and Country, either in Caſe of an Invaſion, or an Inſurrection. If the latter ſhould take place,

it is well known that their only Views would be that of Plunder, which was so awfully experienced in the Riots of *June*, 1780. Therefore, his Lordship, being determined to protect his Property, gave Notice to the Public, through the Channel of a Newspaper, that he was provided with Fire Arms, in his House, and with *confidential Servants*; and in Case of Necessity, that they should aid the Civil Power. I pronounce such Conduct of his Lordship to be highly meritorious, and deserving of Applause, instead of Censure. In such Point of View, my Lord, ought the Conduct of the Minister to be fairly taken, for preparing an Armament, previous to the Declaration of War by the *French* Republic. I shall continue in the same unalterable Opinion, to the latest Moment of my Existence, that if it had not been for the wise and salutary Measures of the Minister, at that grand Criterion, that the *French* would most certainly have effected a Landing in this Country, with a very powerful Army, and endeavour to have

dethroned

dethroned our Monarch, plundered us of our ineſtimable Property, and made Britiſh Subjects wear the Shackles of *French* Slavery.

I will now, my Lord, make a few Obſervations relative to the late Attempt on the Part of his Majeſty to negociate a Peace, which terminated in the moſt abrupt Manner by the *French*. It is notoriouſly known to the whole World, that *France* was the firſt Aggreſſor. Did ſhe not, in the firſt Inſtance, declare War againſt our moſt faithful Allies? Were we not bound by thoſe ſacred Ties of Honor to ſupport thoſe Allies? Has it not always been the true Characteriſtic of the *Engliſh* Nation, to ſtrictly abide by every Contract that ſhe made? Has ſhe not always been renowned for her Fame and Glory, in exhibiting greater Acts of Lenity and Humanity than any other Nation? Have not our Admirals, and Generals, on the Day of Victory, always evinced the Magnanimity of the *Engliſh* Nation, by hoiſting the Standard of *Mer-*

cy?

cy? Have not our Nobility, and our moſt worthy Citizens of *London*, always been peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for ſtrictly adhering to the Point of Honor? Let Oppoſition viſit the *Royal Exchange* in the Hours of Buſineſs; let them minutely examine the particular Occurences, in that firſt commercial Market in the World; they will then ſee the true Character of the *Engliſh* Merchant pourtray'd, in the brighteſt Colours of their different Avocations. There they may ſee Contracts entered into, to the Amount of Thouſands and Millions; and, upon further Enquiry, they will find, that the Merchants fulfilled their Engagements in the moſt punctual Manner. Is not the commercial Credit, and every Species of Buſineſs in this Country, entirely ſupported upon the *broad Baſis* of *Honor* and *Confidence?* Therefore, after theſe incontrovertible Proofs of that ſacred Point of Honor, is it poſſible that any rational Perſon can condemn Miniſters for protecting our Allies, and furniſhing them with Subſidies, according to the

the moſt ſolemn Contracts that we had previouſly entered into. Or ſhould we cut aſunder the Bonds of Friendſhip; ſhake off our Allies, in the firſt Inſtance, and ſuffer the *French* to take the moſt gigantic Strides, with the blazing Torch of Anarchy, and Aggrandizement, and ſeize upon the Dominions of our Allies? Or ſhould we, like Barbarians, ſmile at the ſavage Ferocity of the *French*, and ſuffer them without Check, or Controul, to purſue their horrid Deeds of Rapine and Murder, with the utmoſt Violence, and Rapidity, amidſt our moſt faithful, brave, and unprotected Allies? O *Engliſhmen*, form but a faint Idea of the true Picture of *French* Republican Principles, and never tarniſh the Luſtre of your well known Humanity, by condemning the Conduct of Miniſters.

Is not the King of England, my Lord, the firſt Monarch in the Univerſe? Then, as I have plainly proved that the *French* were the Aggreſſors, in commencing the preſent War,

not

not only againſt our Allies, but againſt us for protecting them; for the preparing of an Armament; and for preventing ſome of their loyal Countrymen from being butchered, by receiving them into this happy Land, and ſhielding them under the Protection of Britiſh Humanity.

After all theſe unparallelled Circumſtances, did not His Majeſty condeſcend to ſend Lord *Malmeſbury*, a Nobleman poſſeſſing ſplendid Talents, and in every Reſpect qualified to fill that important Situation, as Ambaſſador to *Paris*, to negociate a Peace? Did not that noble Lord exert every Effort in his Power, to obtain ſo deſirable an Object, by propoſing the moſt pacific Meaſures, and in the moſt equitable Manner, by offering to ſecede a proper Portion of the *French* Territories *now* in our Poſſeſſion? Did the *French* Directory, or the Miniſter in their Behalf, ever give Lord *Malmeſbury* an explicit Anſwer during ſuch Negociation? Was not *Evaſion* their conſtant Reſort,

Refort, in Order to cover their dark and treacherous Deſigns, to Effect a Landing in *Ireland*, under the Command of General *Hoche*.

When they thought the fatal Blow was ſtruck, by the Landing of their Troops in our Siſter Kingdom, they demanded of Lord *Malmeſbury* his *Ultimatum* in Four and Twenty Hours. They knew it was impoſſible for his Lordſhip to communicate to our Miniſters, their moſt unreaſonable and unparalleled Demand, in ſo ſhort a Space of Time. They then, in the moſt abrupt Manner, peremptorily ordered him to quit their contaminated City of *Paris* in Eight and Forty Hours. There was Treachery, and deſpotic Principles, emblazoned to the full Extent of their conſtant, and unalterable, nefarious Practices. There the Hydras expanded their fierceſt Eyes, darting forth the moſt vivid Flaſhes of infernal Fire. They unlocked their ſavage Teeth and venomed Tongues. They raiſed their mur-

ferous Hands; they unfolded their deceitful Minds, and roared out their Wants of British Property, and their Thirſt for British Blood. Yet they will dare to tell us, that our Miniſters were not ſincere in the Negociation for Peace; and it is with extreme Concern I obſerve, that the ſame unfounded Language has been re-echoed by Oppoſition.

Let them, and let all the World, read His Majeſty's Declaration, delivered to Parliament on the 28th of *December*, 1796; then let them judge with Candour, whether our Miniſters were not perfectly ſincere in promoting, and moſt anxiouſly wiſhing to conclude, a ſpeedy and permanent Peace, conſiſtent with the Honor, Dignity, and Safety of the Britiſh Crown.

I will ſtate the laſt Sentence of that moſt *Royal*, moſt *magnanimous*, moſt *lenient*, and moſt *condeſcending Declaration*, which will clearly evince the Truth of my Aſſertions, and add a double Covering to thoſe *juſt* Epithets,

thets, with which I have branded the tyrannical, anarchial, uncivilized, and inhuman, self created *French* Republic.

" *His Majesty, who had entered into the Ne-*
" *gociation with good Faith, who has suffered*
" *no Impediment to prevent his prosecuting with*
" *Earnestness and Sincerity, has now to lament*
" *its abrupt Termination; and to renew, in the*
" *Face of all Europe, the solemn Declaration,*
" *that whenever his Enemies shall be disposed*
" *to enter on the Work of general Pacification,*
" *in a Spirit of Conciliation, and Equity,*
" *Nothing shall be wanting, on his Part, to*
" *contribute to the Accomplishment of that great*
" *Object; with a View to which, he has al-*
" *ready offered such considerable Sacrifices, on*
" *his Part, and which is now retarded only by*
" *the exorbitant Pretensions of his Enemies.*"

O most great, and most merciful God! Is it possible that any one, who reads this Sentence, can refrain from feeling for their Sovereign.

vereign. Comparatively Speaking, my Heart bleeds for him at this Moment. If thoſe conciliatory Meaſures were propoſed on our Part, which there is no poſſible Doubt of, and they ſo arrogantly refuſed to accept of them, I will be the firſt Man to draw my Sword, with a determined Reſolution never to ſheath it, until our Enemies are vanquiſhed. After the greateſt Indignity offered to our exalted and moſt beloved Monarch, he ſtill holds out the Olive Branch, as an Emblem of Peace. He wiſhes all the World to know his pacific Diſpoſition. Does he not ſay, that he has already offered conſiderable Sacrifices on his Part, and which is only retarded by the very exorbitant Pretenſions of his Enemies? (which, in my Opinion, ſtrongly indicates their moſt ambitious Views).

Is not this the Language of a kind, tender, and indulgent Father, ſpeaking to his Children? which I have frequently heard repeated by Fathers of different Families, when their

their Children have been quarrelling with each other. He has in the moſt fond and affectionate Tone ſaid, pray, my Children, do not quarrel with each other, as it plants a Dagger in my Breaſt. I will ſacrifice my own Feelings, with my Intereſt, and grant you every Indulgence in my Power, to make you happy; therefore, I beg that you will never let me hear any Diſputes again. Is not this the Language of His Majeſty's Declaration? Does he not conſider his Subjects as his Children? Does it not wound his Feelings, to be informed of their diſagreeing with each other? And has he not anxiouſly endeavoured to reſtore the Bleſſings of Peace and Happineſs amongſt them?

Let Oppoſition, and all the World, read that Part of Lord MALMESBURY's Anſwer to the *French* Directory, when they arrogantly demanded his *Ultimatum* from the *Britiſh* Court.

" *His Lordſhip obſerves, that inſiſting on that*
" *Point, in ſo peremptory a Manner, before the*
" *two Powers ſhall have communicated to each*
" *other, their reſpective Pretenſions, and that*
" *the Articles of the future Treaty ſhall have*
" *been ſubmitted to the Diſcuſſions, which the*
" *different Intereſts, which are to be adjuſted,*
" *neceſſarily demand, is to ſhut the Door againſt*
" *Negociation. He, therefore, can add Nothing*
" *to the Aſſurances which he has already given*
" *to the Miniſters for Foreign Affairs, as well*
" *by Word of Mouth, as in his official Note;*
" *and he repeats, that he is ready to enter with*
" *that Miniſter, into every Explanation into*
" *which the State and Progreſs of the Negocia-*
" *tion may admit; and that he will not fail to*
" *enter into the Diſcuſſion of the Propoſals to his*
" *Court, or of any counter Project which may*
" *be delivered to him on the Part of the Execu-*
" *tive Directory, with that Candour, and that*
" *Spirit of Conciliation, which correſpond with*
" *the juſt and pacific Sentiments of his Court.*"

Does

Does not this Language plainly indicate our Sincerity to negociate a Peace with thoſe *French* Sycophants; thoſe Mongrels; thoſe inveterate and moſt treacherous of all Nations? But what was their inſulting and moſt impudent Anſwer?—For the King's Miniſter to quit *Paris* IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. Was this Conduct conſiſtent with a pacific Diſpoſition, or with any Degree of Sincerity on their Part? Was it conſiſtent with the general Policy of all Nations? Or was it conſiſtent with the Shape of common Civility, which is ſo juſtly due from one Neighbour to another? I do inſiſt, that their abrupt Behaviour to MALMESBURY, in commanding him to quit *Paris, in Forty Eight Hours*, evidently manifeſted the moſt unbounded Arrogance, the moſt overbearing Pride, and the greateſt Indignity to the *Britiſh* Monarch, that the Annals of any Hiſtory can poſſibly produce.

I wiſh

I wish to ask any candid Person, if he was to go into a Linen Draper's, or a Watch Maker's, Shop, to purchase a Piece of Cloth, or a Watch, he would first ask the Linen Draper the Price of his Cloth, who might answer 3s. 6d. per Yard. Is it consistent with any Degree of Friendship, or Unanimity, for the Purchaser to tell the Draper, in the most haughty and imperious Tone, that he will not give him 3s. 6d. per Yard for his Linen, but immediately commands the Draper to shut up his Shop. Should not the Purchaser first make an Offer of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per Yard, before any Disagreement took Place, or give the Linen Draper an Opportunity of explaining the Fabric, or Quality, of his Cloth? Most certainly such Conduct ought to have been pursued.

The Purchaser then repairs to a Watch-Maker's, in Order to buy a Watch, with a View of regulating Time. He demands the Price; when he is answered Ten Guineas.

He

He then purſues the ſame Line of Conduct, as with the Linen Draper—He precipitately quits the Shop, commands the Maſter to ſhut it up, and to leave the Kingdom in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This inſolent Cuſtomer will not even give the ingenious Mechanic an Opportunity of expatiating upon the Merits of his Watch. To explain to him that it is not a *Toy*, or a *Bauble*, but that the Works are unqueſtionably good; that the Movements are in the moſt perfect State; that ſhe is properly regulated; that her whole Compoſition is of the beſt Materials, connected with the beſt mechanical Principles; and that it will be a very difficult Matter to put her out of Repair.

It would have been but equitable, to have allowed this Explanation to have taken place, by the ingenious and independent Mechanic. But, inſtead of which, the inſolent and imperious Cuſtomer vociferates, that his Name is Anarchy; that he is a Deſpot; that the

Watch Maker ſhall obey his Mandate, by immediately ſhutting up the Shop, and quitting the territorial Inquiſition; and that he will take Poſſeſſion of his valuable Stock in Trade, and graſp all his other Effects within the ſame Circumference.

This was juſt the Conduct of the *French* Directory to Lord MALMESBURY; and there is no Doubt but that their ambitious Views urged them at that Moment to invade *England* and *Ireland*, to dethrone our Monarch, to make Slaves of *his Subjects*, and to take Poſſeſſion of *their Property*, and *his Dominions*.

I do anticipate, my Lord, that as the *French* Republic have lately been ſo ſucceſful on the Continent, by concluding Peace with ſeveral Powers, and extorting a very conſiderable Tribute of Ten Millions from the defenceleſs Pope, for not marching their Banditti of an Army into his Dominions; added

added to the flaming Speeches of Oppoſition, and their unfounded Proclamations, (that we are in a State of Bankruptcy; that we are a ruined Nation; and that we are incapable of ſupporting another Campaign) that I ſhould not be ſurpriſed, from ſuch Encouragement, to hear of the French, with their moſt aſſumed, and unwarrantable Conſequence, united with their unparallelled Arrogance and Treachery, to demand of this Government a very conſiderable Sum, or very valuable territorial Poſſeſſions, before they are compelled to conclude a Peace.

But I moſt ſincerely hope, that Miniſters will continue firm in their Poſition, to do the beſt in their Power, to continue unalterable in their Sentiments, to preſerve the Luſtre of the *Britiſh* Crown; and to preſerve the Honor, Glory, and Independence of the *Britiſh* Nation.

It is with inexpreſſible Concern, my Lord, that I have frequently obſerved the cavilling Conduct of *Oppoſition*, to every Meaſure propoſed by the Miniſter; but that reſpecting the Bank, is impoſſible for any candid Perſon to ſay, they were not extremely culpable. It indicates a Diſpoſition to depart from thoſe honourable Principles, which they ſo *zealouſly* profeſſed, and which ſhould actuate them in Alleviation of the pecuniary Embarraſſments of the Country. Or why ſo invariably thwart every Meaſure, propoſed by Government, for the Reſtoration of public Confidence? Or why endeavour ſo earneſtly to ſtamp a groundleſs Diſcredit on *Bank Paper*, contrary to the general Opinion of the monied Intereſt, not only of the Metroplis, but throughout the whole Kingdom? Have not the Merchants, Bankers, and moſt reſpectable Citizens, of *London*, *Weſtminſter*, and the Borough of *Southwark*, at various Meetings, evidently manifeſted their implicit Confidence in the Security of the Bank of *England*, not only

only by their Voice, but by ſubſcribing their Names to ſuch abſolute and unanimous Concurrence? Have not theſe laudable Reſolutions of the moſt opulent Citizens of *London* been followed, with the utmoſt *Unanimity*, by the Inhabitants of every City, Borough, Town, and County in the Kingdom? Then, in the Name of God, what would Oppoſition cavil at? Do they wiſh to give a fatal Stab to the Security of the Bank of *England*, and ſtrike, at one Blow, at the very *Root* of Credit, ſimiliar to the Axe, in the Felling of a Tree?

Have not Committees been appointed by both Houſes of Parliament, to examine, with the utmoſt Attention, as to the Security of the Bank of *England*, for the Satisfaction of the Nation in general? And have not the Reports of thoſe Committees been publicly made known? and by ſuch faithful Reports, after the fulleſt Inveſtigation, Does it not appear, as clear as the Sun at Noon Day, that the

Company

Company of the Bank of *England*, after discharging all their Debts, that they have a Surplus of upwards of *Seventeen Million Sterling*? Does Opposition wish to depreciate the Value, and prevent the Circulation of, Bank Paper, which is so extremely Convenient to the commercial World? Or do they wish for it to sink into the same Disrespect, or insolvent State, as the *French* Assignats? I am of Opinion, that there is not one of the whole *Phalanx* but would, with the utmost Alacrity, be very happy to put the *Name* of *Abraham Newland* into their Pockets, at any favourable Opportunity, without any *Dispute*. Therefore, why is the Bone of Contention so frequently introduced, and so absolutely supported, relative to the Solvency of the Bank of *England*? There are too many in the World of a restless Disposition; and I am afraid the present *Opposition*, bear too near Semblance to that unfortunate Situation.

I most sincerely wish that they would pay strict Attention to the impartial Sentiments of

of your Lordſhip, delivered to the Houſe of Peers, on *Monday*, the 27th of *March* laſt, in Oppoſition to the Motion of the Earl of *Suffolk* for the Diſmiſſal of Mr. *Pitt*. *Your Lordſhip approved of the Meaſures which had been adopted by the Miniſter; and feared there was more Danger to be apprehended from the Speeches made there, and within the Walls of another Houſe. Your Lordſhip knew, from your own Experience, that the People in general were highly ſatisfied with Government; and had your Suſpicions, that there were Clubs of* French *Principles in the Kingdom; and the Speeches your Lordſhip after heard were calculated to inflame.*

It is impoſſible for any Language, in the Gift of human Nature, to deſcribe in plainer Terms, the Conſequence, and improper Effect, of ſuch inflammatory Speeches, which have been too frequently made within thoſe Walls; and of their Operation without.

Oppoſition have ſtrained every Nerve, by various Motions, in both Houſes of Parliament

ment, to remove His Majesty's Ministers. All their Efforts have proved abortive; and I most fervently hope *they* ever will. Ministers stand their Ground boldly and manfully. Why is that the Case? Because they enjoy the Confidence of their Sovereign, and of the People. The Commons House of Parliament constitutes the Representation of every City, Town, Borough, and County, of this Kingdom, and in *Scotland*. The different Representatives must, of Course, naturally know the Opinion of their Constituents; therefore this is an incontrovertible Fact, why Ministers are supported by such a considerable Majority.

Opposition having failed in all their Measures, in both Houses of Parliament, for the Removal of His Majesty's Ministers, have had (as their *dernier* Resort) recourse to another Plan. They have employed other Engines at Work, to inflame the Minds of the most worthy, most respectable, and most opulent Citizens, in the whole Universe. I do

most

moſt ſolemnly believe, that it is from the Speeches of Oppoſition, in both Houſes of Parliament, and by the Aſſiſtance of ſome ſecret Emiſſaries, that the worthy (and always known to be the moſt loyal) Citizens of *London* lately aſſembled a Common Hall of the Livery of *London*, to petition his Majeſty for the Removal of his Miniſters from his Councils for ever. The ſame Engines, and the ſame Emiſſaries, have been very induſtriouſly at Work, to prompt the Inhabitants of other Cities, Towns, Boroughs, and Counties, in the Kingdom, to adopt the ſame impolitic Meaſure, at this very alarming Conjuncture, which a very ſmall Part of the Livery of *London* have ſubſcribed their Names to.

If thoſe truly patriotic Friends to their King and Country, who have ſo nobly ſupported the Meaſures of Adminiſtration, will prepare Counter Petitions, I will forfeit my Exiſtence, if they do not procure a far greater Majority of Signatures, to pray his Majeſty to

continue his Miniſters, than that Majority which has ſo lately, from the pureſt Motives, ſupported the Meaſures of Adminiſtration.

When People are happy under a Form of Government, they can never be deceived as to the Excellence of the Form of it. Happineſs is a Point, which, when once eſtabliſhed, both Reaſon and alſo Paſſion, unite in the Confirmation of our Opinion, in the juſt Foundation of it; and the Alliance becomes ten Times the ſtronger, when People are reſolved to continue to be happy, and unite in the ſame indiſſoluble Knot. The free and unfettered Liberty of the Sovereign, and the People, is the very Eſſence of Happineſs. If they will but mutually pledge themſelves to ſtand by and ſupport each other, as the Sailors, when having hold of a Rope, *all pull the ſame Way*, it will then be impoſſible for the darkeſt Combination of all our Enemies, to do us the leaſt Injury.

I mentioned

I mentioned in a former Part of my Letter, my Lord, that the grand Architect of the Nation would not ſuffer the venerable, the magnificent, and the moſt noble Structure to be removed, without an accurate Survey being firſt taken, by Men of the firſt Science. When after ſuch Survey had been taken, it was found to be in the moſt perfect State. Therefore, as the Sovereign has experienced the unrivalled Skill of his moſt faithful Architect, and likewiſe the greateſt Abilities in Steering the Helm of Government, can it be ſuppoſed, that his Majeſty will diſmiſs his Miniſters at a Moment, when he is moſt in need of their Aſſiſtance. But Oppoſition will ſay—Royal Sir, the Deeds of your Majeſty's Miniſters are bad; *we* are determined to *ouſt* them; *we* will do every Thing in our Power, by petitioning your Majeſty, to diſmiſs them from your Royal Preſence, as the beſt Meaſures that *we* know of, to eſtabliſh a ſpeedy Peace (of very ſhort Duration) with a ſet of *French* Rebels, who lately murdered their King and Queen.

His Majeſty, with his Royal Wiſdom, will reply—I am ready at all Times to pay the greateſt Attention to the Wiſhes of my faithful and loyal Subjects; but give me leave to aſk *you*, who *now* approach me, If I diſmiſs my preſent Miniſters, where are others to form a new Admniſtration? What are your Doctrines; what are your Principles; and what are your Pretenſions? What Mode will you adopt, to eſtabliſh a ſpeedy, honorable, and permanent Peace, for the Honor and Dignity of my Crown; for the Security of my Dominions; and for the Protection of the Lives and Property of my faithful Subjects? I have tried and proved my Miniſters, in Moments of perſonal Diſtreſs. I have tried, and proved them, in Moments of public Truſt, for the ſafety of the State, and for the Tranquillity of the Britiſh Nation. *My Lords, and Gentlemen*, before you remove the Foundation of a Houſe, you ſhould be prepared with a Better, to replace it. Therefore, laſtly, I place the moſt implicit

implicit Confidence in my preſent Miniſters; that were I to examine every Individual in the Nation, it is impoſſible for me to find a better Set of Men, ſo capable of managing that moſt important Truſt, of which they now acquit themſelves with the greateſt Propriety.

I cannot refrain, my Lord, from noticing the Conduct of Oppoſition, in attacking ſeveral very reſpectable and exalted Characters, who, at this Moment, render the moſt eſſential Services to their King and Country. They likewiſe wiſh to abridge and deprive them from enjoying thoſe Salaries, which were poſſeſſed by their Predeceſſors. Mr. *Roſe*, one of the Secretaries to the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, is one of thoſe reſpectable Characters I allude to. Every Perſon, that has the leaſt Knowledge of this Honorable Gentleman, muſt know that he is a perfect Drudge, as to the Duties of his Office. He is, in Fact, a true Labourer in the Vineyard. He is up late and early, in paying the moſt unremitting Attentions

tions to the faithful Diſcharge of his important Truſt. He is eaſy of Acceſs to all Perſons, upon public Buſineſs. He is affable in his Manners, familiar in his Converſation; and he is happy to receive any Information for the Service of his King and Country. Any Perſon that has the leaſt Knowledge of the Duties of his Office, muſt know, that it is truly laborious, and that he juſtly earns the Emoluments that he acquires. Did not he tell Oppoſition, in the Honorable *Houſe* of *Commons*, that he was not in the Receipt of a Salary by *Two Thouſand Pounds per Annum*, which had been enjoyed by his Predeceſſors? Was not this Explanation fair, candid, and honorable? If the Right Honorable *Houſe* of *Peers* judged him to be a Man of ſterling Merit, did they not ſhew their ſound Judgment, great Wiſdom, and moſt honorable Teſtimony of his faithful Services, by recommending him to the Throne, as a fit and proper Perſon, to fill the important Office of Clerk of the Parliaments. Can any one blame him for accept-

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ing of it? In my humble Opinion, it reflects the higheſt Honor and Integrity, and adds the greateſt Luſtre, to his Character.

The next Gentleman that Oppoſition have attacked is the Right Honorable *William Windham*, Secretary at War, for the lucrative Office, which he now holds. Any Perſon that can form the leaſt Idea of this very important Office, muſt know, that it is very difficult, very intricate, very perplexing, and cauſes the greateſt Anxiety of Mind. But with all the Difficulties that he has encountered, he has managed and ſurmounted them, with as great Propriety, as any of his Predeceſſors. I do not find that he is anxious at graſping of any more Emoluments, or Profits, than thoſe which he is ſo juſtly entitled to, by the Duties of his very laborious Office, and which were enjoyed by his Predeceſſors.

No Man can ſay, but what he poſſeſſes ſterling Senſe, a ſound Underſting, and ſplendid Talents. He

He is a finiſhed Gentleman; he poſſeſſes a very liberal Education; an independent Fortune; (not obtained by Services under Government) and he poſſeſſes independent Principles. He likewiſe poſſeſſes thoſe great and eſſential Ornaments to the human Breaſt, *Affability*, *Benevolence*, and *Philanthrophy*. This ineſtimable Character of Mr. *Windham*, is not fabricated from any ideal Imagination; but from the undoubted Authority of a very intimate Friend of mine, who was educated with Mr. *Windham*, at *Eton* College; therefore I ſpeak plain and indiſputable Facts.

It is likewiſe evident, that my Source of Knowledge of this honorable Gentleman, does not ſpring from the Moment of the Day, but from the ripened Information, and practical Experience, of a great many Years.

I am not the leaſt ſurprized, my Lord, at Oppoſition attacking this honorable Gentleman, as he formerly joined their Party, and he

he has lately deserted them. But let me ask any reasonable Person, this plain Question: If a Man has once done wrong, and he is convinced of his Error, must he still continue in the same bewildered Path? Does it not display a Nobleness of Soul, to acknowledge himself open to Conviction; and to retreat from his former Errors? Does it not exhibit a Greatness of Mind, and manly Resolution, to desert his former Friends, when he found they were wrong, and for him to be happy in cultivating an Acquaintance with those who are right? And does it not plainly convince the World of his Stability of Conduct, by endeavouring to render every Service to his King and Country? I dare venture to say, that the utmost of his Efforts are, at this Moment, exerted in that most glorious Cause.

I will not only, my Lord, defend the Conduct of Mr. *Rose*, and Mr. *Windham*, as being truly Meritorious, for their faithful Services to their King and Country, and being justly

entitled to their Salaries of Office, but I will likewiſe juſtify every illuſtrious Perſonage, and every honorable Gentleman, who either form, or act under, the preſent Adminiſtration. *That they do exert every Effort, that's poſſible, in the Power of Men.* I do not hear of any purloining, or Defalcation of the Public Money, by any Individual, that form a Part of the preſent Adminiſtration, *(which has been the Caſe with others)* or by their Secretaries, or their Clerks. Take a View of the internal Part of the Treaſury, you will not diſcover any Species of *Gambling*, or *Inebriation*: But in the Secretaries, the chief Clerks, and the moſt Subordinate, you will obſerve a rigid Stability. Every Mind is attentively engaged in their public Capacity; and BUSINESS is the Order of the Day.

Any Perſon that can form the leaſt Idea of the very laborious Duties of thoſe Gentlemen, in the Treaſury Department, muſt know the very great Extent, and the combined Maſs,

of

of Buſineſs that is centered in them, preparatory to their being explained to the Public by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Surely Oppoſition will not wiſh to abridge theſe Gentlemen of their hard earned Salaries, whoſe Situation is far more irkſome, than the Duties of a Clerk in a Merchant's Compting Houſe, a Shopman, or a Day Labourer. Therefore, every Man ought to be rewarded according to his Merit.

The Gentlemen of the Cuſtom Houſe, Exciſe and Poſt Offices, *Somerſet Place*, and other Public Offices, are likewiſe juſtly entitled to the Salaries they receive; as through their Means, the Duties upon every Article is collected, to ſupport the Exiſtence of Government, and to provide for the Safety of the Nation.

I cannot paſs over in Silence, that venerable Character, Mr. *Burke*, who has been moſt ſeverely attacked by Oppoſition, for accepting a Penſion of £. 1,500 *per Annum*, from

his Sovereign, for his many faithful Services. I really feel a moſt awful, and moſt ſolemn Senſation, at this Moment, for that exalted Character. View his moſt ſplendid Talents; liſten to the Eloquence, and Sublimity of his Language; they ought (if not Preſumption in ſaying) to be adored. View his domeſtic Sufferings, in loſing a moſt amiable and only Son; who, if it had pleaſed God to have ſpared his Life, he, no Doubt, from poſſeſſing thoſe ſplendid Abilities of his honorable and venerable Father, would have proved an Ornament to his King and Country.

View the perſonal Indiſpoſition, which Mr. *Burke* had been afflicted with for ſome Time paſt, and at the Time that he was attacked by Oppoſition. He deſerved the Eye of Pity, and the moſt cordial Sympathy, inſtead of harſh Invectives, and the Language of Cenſure.

I am

I am not ſurprized at this Conduct from Oppoſition; as he, like Mr *Windham*, was formerly of their Party; but he diſpelled the Miſt that was before his Eyes, and he ſaw the ſtrait Path inſtead of the crooked one, that he then ſtepped in. He likewiſe opened his Ears, and liſtened with the greateſt Attention to the moſt delightful Sound of Harmony, in Preference to the diſagreeable and confuſed Diſcord.

Oppoſition, my Lord, both within and without Doors, have frequently condemned the Conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for bringing into Parliament Bills for preventing Seditious Meetings. I will defend ſuch Conduct as long as I have a Voice to utter a Syllable; and as long as I am capable of holding a Pen. Take a retroſpective View, my Lord, of the late Meetings at *Copenhagen Houſe*, as well as in various Parts of the Kingdom, previous to the Paſſing of thoſe Bills. I do moſt ſolemnly declare, that the Compoſition of thoſe

thoſe Bills compriſes the greateſt Wiſdom, ſound Underſtanding, ſterling Senſe, unrivalled Merit, and a moſt wonderful Anticipation, to prevent Anarchy, Depredation, and Effuſion of Blood.

If thoſe wiſe and ſalutary Meaſures had not been purſued, my Lord, in the Bud of Miſchief, they would, like ſo many rank and virulent Weeds, have taken Root in a fertile Soil, amidſt the moſt thriving and invaluable Plants in the Univerſe; then, the utmoſt coercive Meaſures muſt have been exerted, to have grubbed them up, Root and Branch.

Will any Friend, or well Wiſher, to this Government ſay, that ſuch tumultuous, riotous, and diſorderly Meetings, could poſſibly conſtitute the neceſſary Form to be adopted to redreſs a Grievance, or eſtabliſh a Reform, (if any exiſts, or deemed requiſite) which has been reſorted to, as a ſtale Pretence. If any Perſon is deſirous of aſking a Favor of their Superiors,

Superiors, they ſhould approach them with Duty, Obedience, and Submiſſion. But on the Contrary, Threats are proclaimed in the firſt Inſtance; illegal Aſſemblies are convened together; falſe Doctrines, and corrupt Principles, are diſtributed by inflammatory Preachers, which only tend to miſlead the Unwary, and hurl them to an unfathomable Precipice. Therefore, as a certain Recipe for the Morals of Mankind, and for the Safety of the State, I moſt earneſtly hope, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will never give his Conſent to repeal thoſe Acts, which he has, with ſo much ripened Judgment, brought to the higheſt Perfection.

Miniſters have often been challenged by Oppoſition, my Lord, that they are not ſincere in their Endeavours to negociate a Peace. I wiſh every one to recollect, how repeatedly Mr. PITT has openly avowed, in the Houſe of Commons, that it was his moſt ardent Wiſh for the War to terminate. That he

he was ready at any Moment to treat for Peace, upon a permanent Foundation, conſiſtent with the Honor and Dignity of the *Britiſh* Crown, and to preſerve the Luſtre of the *Britiſh* Nation. Has not Lord MALMESBURY been ſent to *Liſle* upon a ſecond Miſſion, who was veſted with full and ample Powers to treat for Peace? Were not the moſt fair and honourable Terms propoſed on our Part, to the *French* Negociator? Did we not offer to give up all the *Weſt India* Iſlands that we had taken from the *French*, notwithſtanding they have not taken a ſingle Poſſeſſion from us? But when they found that it was our Wiſh to ſtop the Effuſion of Blood, by concluding a Peace, they then aſſumed a greater Conſequence; they exhibited greater Proofs of Ambition and Indignation; and they were more exorbitant in their Demands than before. They would not be ſatisfied with our generous Offer, but they wanted the Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and the *Cape* of *Good Hope*, and Reſtitution for all the

the Ships taken and deſtroyed at *Toulon*. Surely no Friend, or well Wiſher, to his King and Country, would ever agree to ſuch extravagant Terms; particularly when we are capable of keeping Poſſeſſion of thoſe valuable Acquiſitions to our Trade and Commerce. And, likewiſe, we are capable *(if Unanimity prevails amongſt us)* of vanquiſhing all their vain Attempts, (in which they are at this Moment moſt vigorouſly employed) of effecting an Invaſion in this, and our Siſter Kingdom. I again repeat, my Lord, that the Moment is arrived, for us to unite in our Endeavours, to prevent *French* Slavery from being intermingled, with the Sweets of *Engliſh* Liberty. Every Individual, who has Ability, ſhould come forward, and contribute, according to their Income, to the Support of the Executive Government. If it was poſſible for the *French* to conquer this Country, what would be their Aim? Plunder, Murder, and Depredation, is what they thirſt after. Would they not, in the firſt

Inſtance, aſſaſſinate our King, and annihilate that truly deſirable, and ineſtimable, Tree of Monarchy, and plant in *England's* moſt delightful Garden, the infernal Branches of Anarchy, Deſpotiſm, and ſavage Barbarity? Would they not ſeek out the Opulent, plunder them of their Property, and dye their guilty Hands, in *England's* nobleſt, braveſt, and moſt generous Blood? Would they not ſeize and keep Poſſeſſion of the Merchandize, and other Effects, of every Individual, and glut themſelves with the invaluable Treaſures of our Country? Would they not eſtabliſh a Republican Government? And would they not make us ſubſervient to their tyrannical, and moſt arbitrary Laws?

Then farewell to the Sweets of *Engliſh* Liberty. Farewell to the Rights and Privileges, of *Britiſh* Subjects. And farewell to our moſt beloved, and beſt of Kings. Groans, Complaints, and Curſes, would then reſound in every Part of *England's* happy Iſle. The dreadful

dreadful Cries, would not only ſtun the Ears of the Living, but would awake the Dead, and harrow up, the very Bowels of the Earth.

Therefore, my Lord, in Order to avoid the Experiencing ſuch a mournful Fate, let Oppoſition, and every *Britiſh* Subject, follow your Lordſhip's *ſage* Advice, to unite and remain inſeparable. Let us rally round the Throne, and ring Peals of Loyalty, into the Ears of Majeſty. Let us preſerve, protect, and ſupport the Tree of Monarchy, with all its Branches, that they may conſtantly, and invariably appear, in the Foliage of Royalty; and they may never be deprived of a ſingle Leaf. Let us tell our Sovereign not to fear the Threats of an ambitious, haughty, and tyrannical Enemy. As our Nation abounds with ſufficient Wealth, and Strength, and under the Protection of the divine Providence, (which we have hitherto experienced) we are every Way competent to fruſtrate and vanquiſh every Effort they may make, to in-

vade this Country. That we will defend him, and his illuſtrious Family, with our Lives and Fortunes. That we will ſupport the Honor and Dignity of the *Britiſh* Crown; and that we will ſupport our glorious Conſtitution.

I obſerved in a former Part of my Letter, my Lord, the very arduous, difficult, and trying Situation of the Miniſter, during the late Indiſpoſition of His Majeſty. I repeat again, that no Miniſter ever experienced the like before; and I moſt fervently hope, that *we ne'er ſhall ſee the like again.* The greateſt Abilities, manly Courage, determined Reſolution, and unſhaken Fidelity, to his King and Country, was then diſplayed, and emblazoned, with enthuſiaſtic Zeal. He was inſpired with that eminent Pitch of Excellence, that ſhielded him from the angry ſhafts of Oppoſition, and declared him *the Champion of Loyalty,* and Protector of his Sovereign.

But

But this is not the only trying Circumſtance, my Lord, that Mr. PITT has experienced, during his Adminiſtration. However painful to my Feelings to revive the Subject, I ſhould do him, his worthy and illuſtrious Colleagues in Office, his Majeſty's Councils, the Lords of the Admiralty, and all others in Power, at that alarming Period, the greateſt Injuſtice, if I paſſed it over in Silence; as, by their wiſe and judicious Meaſures, they fruſtrated the Deſigns of wicked Inſtigators, and defeated the moſt alarming Miſchief, that ever threatened this Country.

I wiſh it to be buried in Oblivion, my Lord, after this Moment. It is the late Mutiny at the *Nore*, I now mention, as the moſt trying Situation for Miniſters. When I conſider the Time that it happened, when we were engaged in War, with a moſt haughty, ambitious, and inveterate Enemy, I tremble at all the concomitant Conſequences. I do not wiſh to wound the Feelings of our brave Tars,

Tars, by repeating of thoſe deluded Days, as it was the only Circumſtance, that ever tarniſhed the Luſtre of the *Britiſh* Navy. At the ſame Time, I will do them the Juſtice to ſay, that I moſt ſincerely believe, that ſuch diſgraceful Proceedings did not originate with them; but that they were urged and inſtigated, by the ſecret Engines, of an infernal Enemy to this Country, who wiſhed to undermine the ſubſtantial Structure of a well regulated Government, and eſtabliſh one with Hydra's Heads, whoſe envenomed Tongues would plant Contagion, in every unguarded Breaſt.

I wiſh, my Lord, to rouſe the Recollection of every *Britiſh* Subject at that Period, and for them to conſider the very critical, and unparallelled Situation of Miniſters. If it had not been for the Wiſdom of their Councils, and their determined Reſolution, this much envied happy Country, might have been over-run, with the rankeſt Weeds

of

of *France*. Suppoſe, for a Moment, that the combined Fleets of *Holland*, *France*, and *Spain*, had formed a Junction at the *Nore*, at the Time that our infatuated Sailors were ſeduced from their Duty, and all our Ships had been taken Poſſeſſion of by our Enemies, What then would have been the Conſequence? We muſt have ſubmitted to the diſdainful Treatment of the *French*; and we muſt have complied with their moſt exorbitant Demands, as a Preliminary to Peace, even if they had not taken Poſſeſſion of His Majeſty's Dominions. Therefore, Miniſters are entitled to the greateſt Praiſe, the greateſt Credit, and the higheſt Encomiums, for the Salvation of their Country.

Much Praiſe is likewiſe due to Earl *Spencer*, and the other Lords of the *Admiralty*, for their very great Exertions, in thoſe painful Moments, by their conſtant Attendance at *Portſmouth*, and other Places, in Order to bring ſuch a diſgraceful Buſineſs, to a happy Iſſue.

However,

However, as I before observed, I never wish to revive the Subject again. I most sincerely hope, that from the Royal Clemency, which has been extended to those who were convicted of the highest Offences, and which caused their Lives to become forfeited, that not only them, but all other Seamen, will take Warning in Future, and never listen to bad Advice.

I must do Justice, my Lord, to those brave Fellows, who fought under the Command of the valiant Admirals Lord DUNCAN, ONSLOW, &c. &c. on the 11th of *October* last, off *Camperdown*, when they compleatly defeated the *Dutch* Fleet, and captured Nine of their largest Ships, tho' with a very inferior Force; only Seventeen of ours, to Twenty-seven of the *Dutch*. I pronounce such Victory, to be the most important, that ever adorned the Annals of *British* History. The Services of the noble Admirals, the Captains, the Officers, and every Ship's Crew, was truly meritorious. It was a proud Day for *England*; and the Advantages

vantages to this Country are incalculable. I pronounce the Bravery of our Sailors, on the above Day to have wiped away every Stain of Diſaffection, to their King and Country.

A moſt valuable Fleet, richly laden, belonging to the *Eaſt India* Company, conſiſting of Fifteen Sail, as well as various others, would have been taken by the *Dutch*, if they had not been defeated, independent of their Intention to form a Junction with the *French* and *Spaniſh* Fleets, which, if effected, might have done us a great Deal of Miſchief.

I mention theſe Circumſtances, my Lord, in Order to prove the unremitting Attention of Miniſters, as well as thoſe in the *Admiralty* Department; and likewiſe to convince Oppoſition, that Miniſters have done every Thing that's poſſible, in the Power of Men, for the Good of their King and Country. The Eyes of *Argus* are conſtantly watching the Motions of our Enemies; and I truſt, that the Navy and

Army, of *Great Britain*, will ever prove Victorious.

It is with the deepeſt Concern, my Lord, that I have had Occaſion to notice the improper Conduct, of a ſmall Part of that moſt reſpectable Body of Men, who inhabit, and adorn, the firſt City in the World, (*London*) for it's Reſpectability, it's Opulence, and for it's unrivalled Commerce. The Produce and Riches of the Nation, are centered in this great commercial City: Where the proud *Thames* boaſts of exhibiting the moſt brilliant Picture of Traffic, to, and from, all Parts of the Globe: Where Veſſels unfurl their ſtately Sails, and anchor in her ſafeſt Boſom.

His Majeſty has always acknowledged the Citizens of *London*, for their unalterable Attachment of Loyalty, to his moſt ſacred Perſon, and their conſtant Endeavours to ſupport his Government; therefore, I deem it the moſt impolitic Meaſure that they could poſſibly adopt,

adopt, at this critical Moment, to petition their Sovereign, to diſmiſs his moſt faithful Miniſters, from his Councils for ever.

I wiſh to aſk one of the moſt opulent Merchants, in the City of *London*, (who employs a great Number of Clerks, and whoſe Trade extends to all other Countries) a plain Queſtion. I will ſuppoſe that the Merchant has employed his Clerks for a great Number of Years; that he has experienced their moſt faithful Services; and that he has found them perfectly qualified, in the keeping of his Accounts, and intimately acquainted with all his Correſpondents, both at Home and Abroad. In fact, the Whole of his Buſineſs is managed with the ſtricteſt Integrity, to his entire Satisfaction, and to the independent Support of himſelf and Family.

It now happens, that a Number of other Clerks are out of Employment; they view thoſe faithful Servants, under the happy Roof

of the worthy Merchant, with Eyes of rancorous Jealousy; they anxiously wish to dispossess them, and enjoy their Situations; and in Order to carry this unjustifiable Plan into Effect, they trump up a fictitious Complaint, aided by a few *factious Neighbours*, and present a Remonstrance to the wise, judicious, and benevolent Merchant; but, like a prudent Man, he reflects upon the inestimable Qualities of his faithful Servants; that he has tried and proved them; and that it is not possible to find a better set of Men; he therefore determines to continue them in his Service, to the great Disappointment of *Calumny*.

This is a true Picture of the present Day. I will presume to name the opulent Merchant, as representing the King; the Merchant's Clerks as His Majesty's faithful Ministers; and the Clerks out of Employment, as Opposition, who wish to get into Power.

I will now, my Lord, point out a far preferable Mode, for the Citizens of *London* to manifest

nifeſt their Loyalty to their Sovereign, and their Services to their Country; which I have at different Periods (ever ſince the 20th of *January*, 1793) made known, and fully explained, to ſeveral exalted Characters, (who would, no Doubt, teſtify the ſame, at any Moment, if called upon) and which I participated inexpreſſible Pleaſure at ſeeing (by the public Prints) ſo happily propoſed by the Right Honorable Lord ROMNEY, in the *Houſe of Peers*, on *Monday*, the 27th of *March* laſt, for ſupporting the Executive Government, by a voluntary Subſcription, when the noble Lord, in a moſt patriotic Manner, offered to commence ſo laudable, and glorious an Example, by ſubſcribing the Sum of *Five Thouſand Pounds*. I moſt heartily wiſh, that the worthy Citizens of *London*, would ſecond his Lordſhip's moſt loyal and patriotic Motion; and inſtead of convening another Meeting at *Guildhall*, for the Purpoſe of perſevering in their Petition to His Majeſty, to diſmiſs his

faithful

faithful Miniſters, let them inſert the following Advertiſement in the different Newſpapers, and come to the following Reſolutions; I will then forfeit my Exiſtence, if it does not have the deſired Effect, which I preſcribe.

An Advertiſement propoſed to the Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, in Order to know the Senſe, and general Diſpoſition, of the People of *England*.

The Merchants, Bankers, and other Citizens of *London*, having, upon a late alarming Criſis, manifeſtly proved their Attachment to Loyalty, by ſubſcribing their Names to ſupport their King and Conſtitution, with their Lives and Fortunes; ſince ſuch Circumſtances of Loyalty have been exhibited, the moſt ſupercilious, unprecedented, and ſanguinary Conduct of the *French* has tranſpired, as to blacken the Page of Hiſtory, with Crimes of the deepeſt Dye. They have brought on the Calamities of War with *England*, and our Allies,

and

and ſtill exhibit the moſt inveterate Proofs of Enmity againſt us, not only by continuing the War, and endeavouring to invade this, and our Siſter Kingdom, but have uſed their utmoſt Exertions to withdraw all other Powers, from the ſacred Ties of Friendſhip from His Majeſty, and his Subjects. Therefore, as it is conceived that the preſent Moment requires the utmoſt exertion of every loyal Subject, to ſupport our King, our moſt glorious Conſtitution, and to protect our Lives, and Property, a ſpecial Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Citizens, and other loyal Subjects, is requeſted at the *Guildhall*, in the City of *London*, on the when ſome Propoſitions will be made, in Order to give Strength and Energy to our glorious Conſtitution, and evince to the *French*, that their Exertions to ſow the Seeds of Sedition, and cauſe a Revolution in *England*, has proved abortive.

The following Reſolutions are propoſed to be entered into, at a Meeting convened by the Citizens

Citizens of *London*, at their *Guildhall*, for the Purpoſe of Raiſing Money by voluntary Contributions, in Order to pay the Intereſt of the Loan of Eighteen Millions, to defray the Expences of the preſent War, and proſecute the ſame, with the utmoſt Vigour and Effect.

Firſt. Whereas, at former Meetings of the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of the City of *London*, owing to the late alarming Criſis, it was fully explained the Neceſſity of their ſtepping forward in the Defence of their Lives and Property, and in Supporting their King, and Conſtitution.

Secondly. That at thoſe Meetings, ſuch Unanimity prevailed, as to Cauſe every one preſent, to be truly ſenſible of the great Bleſſings that they enjoyed, from the happy Conſtitution of King, Lords, and Commons, as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution of 1688. They were more firmly convinced of the Value of ſuch Eſtabliſhment, by the

mild

mild and auſpicious Government that they experience under his preſent Majeſty, which induced them to ſubſcribe their Names, to Support the ſame, with their Lives and Fortunes.

Thirdly. That ſince ſuch Meetings have taken Place, and ſuch Reſolutions have been entered into, the *French* have declared War againſt *England*, and our Allies, attended with unuſual Threats of Rancour, againſt this Kingdom in particular, that they would invade our Country, dethrone our King, and plunder us of our Property. Therefore, on Account of ſuch Declarations of War, and intended Encroachments upon our Rights and Privileges, it compelled His Majeſty's Miniſters to uſe the utmoſt Vigour, in preparing and ſending out Armaments, to reſcue our Allies from the Vengeance of Anarchy, to repel an Invaſion, and to protect our Commerce.

Fourthly. That we, as Citizens, are truly ſenſible of the proſperous State of our Country; that our Wealth and Commerce is increaſing to a very great Degree; and that ſuch Meaſures for preparing an Armament was highly neceſſary, in Order to protect the Lives of Ourſelves, our Families, and to ſecure our Property, againſt the inſidious Machinations of the *French*, who ever have been our moſt inveterate Enemies.

Fifthly. That we entertain the higheſt Opinion of the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and firſt Lord of His Majeſty's Treaſury, as to his Integrity, wiſe, and juſt Adminiſtration. That he has with unremitting Attention, rendered every Service to his King and Country. That he has long ſince commenced the great Taſk of relieving the Burthens of the People, by repealing of Taxes. That he has endeavoured to accompliſh that great and deſirable Object, of reducing the National Debt. And

that

that the Plan for Raiſing the Sum of Eighteen Millions by a voluntary Loan, inſtead of a forced one, (as adopted by the *French*) is truly Praiſe worthy, and deſerves every Mark of public Approbation.

Sixthly. Therefore, as we conſider the Conduct of the Miniſter to be ſo highly meritorious, it is a Duty incumbent on us to render him every Aſſiſtance in our Power, for carrying ſuch laudable Plans, as before ſtated, into Execution. But if the Expences of the preſent War are to be defrayed by levying freſh Taxes, or paid out of the public Purſe, it muſt, of Courſe, defeat him in that Syſtem, which he had adopted, and which he would have carried into Effect, had it not been for thoſe Meaſures which he was compelled to purſue, in Order to Support the *Honor* and *Dignity* of the *Britiſh Crown*, and for the Protection of the *Lives* and *Property* of His *Majeſty's Subjects*.

Seventhly. For the Reaſons before ſtated, we will endeavour to add Strength and Stability to his Meaſures, by coming forward, like Men, to teſtify our Approbation of his Conduct, and manifeſt our Attachment to our King and Conſtitution, by ſubſcribing voluntarily, for the Purpoſe of Paying the annual Intereſt of the Loan of Eighteen Millions, and towards the preſent and future Expences that may accrue, for ſubduing our Enemies, which will be the Means of their holding us in Terror; and, likewiſe, leſſen, if not prevent, the Neceſſity there muſt otherwiſe be, of applying to Parliament for Supplies, which, of Courſe, muſt relieve thoſe who are not competent to bear an equal Portion of a Tax; and ſuch Subſcriptions will point out to the whole World, the Unanimity that prevails amongſt us; they will exhibit the *true* Friends to their *King* and *Country*, and operate in the moſt beneficial Manner, by not only lopping off the Branches, deſtroying the Trunk, but ſtrike at the very Root of the

Tree

Tree of Sedition; which our Enemies have endeavoured, with ſo much Induſtry, to plant in the Hearts of *Britiſh* Subjects, under the ſpecious Title of the Tree of Liberty.

Eighthly. That the Bank of *England*, and every Banker in *London*, be requeſted to receive Subſcriptions, for the Purpoſe above mentioned; and that they will, from Time to Time, under the Direction of a Committee, pay into His Majeſty's Exchequer, the Sums that they receive, and to keep regular Accounts of the ſame, in Order to make them known to the Public. And that the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, &c. &c. &c. &c. be appointed a Committee, to conduct this Buſineſs, according to the preſent Intention.

Ninthly. That the preſent laudable Proceedings be recommended to be followed by the Inhabitants of every City, Town, Borough, and County in the Kingdom; and that the Reſolutions of this Day be publiſhed in the different Papers. I con-

I conſider the preſent Moment, my Lord, to be the moſt important, that ever arreſted the Attention of *Britiſh* Subjects; the very critical Situation of Affairs, is a Buſineſs of the firſt Magnitude, to require us to ſupport our King and Conſtitution to the utmoſt Extent; and the Preſſure of the Times muſt undoubtedly require every Exertion, that can poſſibly be made, to ſtrengthen the Sinews of the Executive Government. Therefore, if the worthy Citizens of *London* will not adopt my Plan, I moſt humbly hope, that the noble Lord *Romney* will not loſe Sight of the very patriotic Motion, that he made in the Houſe of Peers, on the 27th of *March* laſt, as ſuch laudable Meaſure being carried into Effect, will crown him with immortal Fame; it will gain him the Thanks of his Sovereign; it will gain him the univerſal Approbation of the *Britiſh* Nation, and hand his Name down to Poſterity.

With

With the Hope that I may live to ſee ſo glorious an Example commenced, united to the ſage Advice of your Lordſhip, and that the following Lines may make an everlaſting Impreſſion upon the Mind of every Reader, will afford an inexpreſſible Happineſs to him, who, with all due Submiſſion, entreats the Honor of ſubſcribing himſelf, with every Sentiment of Duty, Gratitude, and moſt profound Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

Moſt devoted,

Moſt faithful,

And moſt obedient,

Humble Servant,

LONDON,
January 1, 1798.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

HEAR! HEAR! ſage WARWICK, nobly ſpeak his Mind,
Without controul, or fear, and unconfin'd;
As *Britain's* Friend, he tells us to unite,
To conquer haughty *France's* hoſtile might.
Like him, let ev'ry noble, gen'rous Peer,
Declare his Sentiments, alike ſincere;
Prefer their Country's good, their Monarch's Fame;
Unite them both, above each private Aim.
Let ſuch like WARWICK ſpeak, and act, the while
Their grateful Countrymen applaud their Toil.
Such is the Man, and ſuch his matchleſs Fame;
Exult, O *Britain!* in thy WARWICK's Name.

BRITISH MUSEUM

FINIS.